# The Centre Reporter.

OLD SERIES,, XL.
NEW SERIES XXI.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURSDAY. SEPTEMBER 13, 1888.

NO. 36



THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED KURTZ, -- EDITOR


**National Ticket.**

FOR PRESIDENT,
GROVER CLEVELAND.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
ALLEN G. THURMAN.

**County Ticket.**

FOR CONGRESS,
J. L. SPANGLER.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
JOHN T. McCORMICK.
J. H. HOLT

FOR CORONER,
JAMES NEFF, M. D.

FOR JURY COMMISSIONER,
GEORGE BOWER.

True to the undeviating course of the Democratic party, we will not neglect the interests of labor and our workingmen.—Cleveland's Letter of Acceptance.

The continuance, upon a pretext of meeting public expenditures, of such a scale of tariff taxation as draws from the substance of the people a sum largely in excess of public needs, is surely something which, under a government based upon justice, and which finds its strength and usefulness in the faith and trust of the people, ought not to be tolerated.—Cleveland's Letter of Acceptance.

The value of the Pennsy vania wool crop is now about $1,250,000; the value woolens consumed by the people of the State is about $60,000,000; free wool would reduce the price of woolens about 20 per cent., and 20 per cent. reduction in woolens consumed in Pennsylvania would be about $12,000,000. In other words, the people of this State are taxed $12,000,000 annually to protect $1,250,000 of wool, in the production of which there is practically no labor.

Three labor assemblies in Cincinnati showed their contempt for candidate Harrison on Monday afternoon just after the big labor demonstration was over. While marching down one of the principal streets the men saw a Harrison and Morton banner stretched across the throughfare and they emphatically refused to march under it until the band struck up a dirge. Nearly all the men have been republicans heretofore but they know that Harrison is the enemy of organized labor and labor in general and they did not feel justified in walking under his banner with flying flags.

## IRISH-AMERICANS FOR CLEVELAND.

The Irish-Americans of New York city who supported Blaine four years ago are now enthusiastically advocating the election of Cleveland and Thurman. Edward J. Rowe, president of the Irish-American Independents, and other prominent leaders of patriotic Irish organizations, are whole-souled supporters of the Democratic ticket, and at a recent meeting highly eulogistic speeches in favor of the anti-monopolist ticket were made.

The Democratic party is before the people with able and honest candidates and sound and pure principles, and victory is certain. The monopolist must take his hand from the tax-payer's pocket.

## CLEVELAND'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

President Cleveland's letter of acceptance, which was made public Monday has the merit of being consistent. He sounds no retreat in his position on the tariff assumed in his message at the opening of congress, but rather repeats it, and emphasizes it with illustrations which every voter can easily understand. He distinctly draws the issue between the reasonable tariff reduction from a protection standpoint, which he advocates, and the free trade attitude which is charged against him by the war tariff Republicans.

He assures the business men of the country that the Democratic party has no intention of sacrificing their interest and to the workingmen he gives the assurance that no reduction in the tariff will be made without retaining to them their protection against the pauper labor of Europe. As additional protection to labor he strongly advocates restricted immigration and a careful selection of immigrants who will make good citizens of their adopted country. Mr. Blaine's support of trusts he characterizes in a few vigorous sentences and he denounces the Republican disposition, not only to keep up prices to consumers by a war tariff, but to advance them further by these unjust combinations.

He repudiates the charges that he sympathizes with England and shows throughout the whole of the document that he has at heart the interest of the common American citizen.

## ANNUAL PENSION REPORT.

COMPARISON OF THE RECORDS SINCE 1861. —LARGEST INCREASE EVER MADE.

The Commissioner of Pensions in his annual report shows that there were during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888, added to the pension rolls, 60,252 new names, (the largest annual increase in the hisiory of the bureau,) making a total of 452,557 pensioners on the rolls at the close of the year. The amount of pensions paid during the year was $78,775,862, an increase over the previous year of $5,308,280. A new feature of the report is the discussion of special pension acts and their relation to the administration of the general pension laws.

It shows the various stages through which a special act passes from its receipt at the Executive Mansion to the issue of the certificate. In addition a table is furnished showing the total number of pension acts which have become laws since 1861, as follows:

SPECIAL PENSION ACTS SINCE 1861.

1861 to 1865, 41—Lincoln.
1865 to 1869, 431—Johnson.
1869 to 1877, 490—Grant.
1877 to 1881, 403—Hayes.
1881 to 1885, 736—Garfield and Arthur.
Total, 2,001
1885 to 1888, 1,369—Cleveland.
Grand total, 3,370.

## KNITTING FACTORIES.

Because of the free trade talk so prominently indulged in by Mr. Cleveland and his party, the hosiery factory at Millheim has been closed down.—*Daily News.*

It would be consistent to remark that for the same reason, ground was broken this week at Milton for an immense hosiery factory and at Lewisburg the Musser knitting factory recently destroyed by fire is being rebuilt on an enlarged scale. They evidently expect to get cheap wool and ship their goods abroad. From what we can learn, the establishment referred to at Millheim never was properly managed. The citizens of the town made liberal inducements, erected a building, and assisted in other ways but has never accomplished much, and now the silly *News* tries to put all the blame on Grover. If he is responsible for the condition of knitting factories give him credit for the new establishments in adjoining counties and he is one ahead anyhow. Put the Millheim concern under the control of good business men and it will flourish also. Give it free wool and it will boom with business.

Walter Aiken, of Franklin, N. H., owns the largest hosiery mill in that State. The Manchester (N. H.) Union says Mr. Aiken is the father of the hosiery industry of the State, having been engaged in the business more than thirty years. In a letter to the Union Mr. Aiken discusses the effect of the tariff on the hosiery industry. We make the following extract:

We are continually referred to hosiery mills stopping. Now, what is the reason? Overproduction, pure and simple. How comes overproduction? Briefly stated, it is this: Years ago, when our high tariff went into operation, we made money Tom, Dick and Harry, who were looking on, said: "These fellows are making money. Let us build hosiery mills and help them." They did so, and the result is that more goods are made than our home market will take care of. Then we began to cut prices, every manufacturer wanting to sell his own goods, till prices have reached that point where there is little or no money in making hosiery. We have even got the prices on some of our coarser grades lower than they are abroad. Last winter I was in a store in Bermuda where the proprietor was opening a lot of goods, and to my surprise he opened some of the lower grades of hosiery of my own make. I asked him why he bought them, and he said they were cheaper than the foreign. *That was considerable of a nut for me to crack.* I knew I was paying as good wages as any mill in the State, and here I was competing with pauper labor and beating it at that! I honestly believe that with free raw material we can beat the world in the manufacture of most kinds of goods.

This talk about low wages if the Mills bill passes is nonsense, pure and simple To whom do I have to pay the highest wages? Why to the carpenter, the stone mason, the brick mason, the painter and to every other non-protected trade. It seems strange to me that our working people can't see these things in their true light.

It seems perfectly clear that when the Government, this instrumentality created and maintained by the people to do their bidding, turns upon and, through an utter perversion of its powers, extorts from their labor and capital tribute largely in excess of public necessities, the creature has rebelled against the creator and the masters are robbed by their servants.—President Cleveland's Letter of Acceptance.

## 453 AGAINST 84.

The annual pension report to be found in another column will be of interest to veterans and soldiers. Any one who labors under the false opinion that the present administration is not in sympathy with the soldiers of the late war and refuses to grant pensions to those who have returned bearing the scars and disablements received in the service need only read this report. Comment is unnecessary; the facts speak for themselves. The present administration passed in three years 1360 special pension acts or an average of 453 per year.

The total nnmber passedby the Republican administrations from 1861 to 1885 aggregates 2,001 in twenty-four years or an average of 84 special pensions per year. An average of 453 special pension acts against 84 clearly proves that the Democracy while in power have done over five times as much for the poor deserving soldier as the Republican party. When any man says Grover Cleveland is the enemy of the veterans and soldiers his mind cannot grasp the truth, partisan spirit clouds his faculties or he is a bold faced liar without a grain of truth or honor in him. That is making a strong assertion but he who is so lost to all sense of justice and knowingly misrepresents the truth to injure a politica adversary is not worthy of citizenship and much less of suffrage. Yet there are thousands to day who use these very means to draw the support of the soldier and especially the Grand Army of the Republic from Grover Cleveland. This method is being used in our own vicinity and he that is deceived thereby is not wise.

## RETALIATION.

The gist in the fishery fuss is about thus:

At present, and since 1866, we have generously permitted Canadians to ship their goods over our territory free of duty. The Canadians have denied our fishermen the privilege of shipping fish across Canadian soil in bond. The President asks for power to suspend by proclamation the operation of all laws and regulations permitting the transit of goods, wares and merchandise in bond across or over the territory of the United States to or from Canada.

He also recommends that inasmuch as the Canadians discriminate against our vessels navigating their canals—assessing tolls upon Americas craft and remitting tolls upon their own vessels—our government adopt the same rule of discrimination towards Canadian vessels navigating our lakes and canals.

By this message the President has completely circumvented the Republican partisans of the Senate. He has taken from the Republican politicians the power to arouse New England and the country generally with the cry that the Administration is lacking in pluck and dignity and that it is not equal to maintaining the rights of citizens. The President, in discussing the questions involved, shows great familiarity with the subject in all its phases. In the absence of a treaty he is justified in calling for these measures of retaliation.

Naturally there will be some irritation as a resultant. But Canadians cannot object to the application of the same rules which they apply in their commercial intercourse with us. Congress cannot well refuse to comply with the request of the President, however much the Republican partisans of the Senate may protest, and under the circumstances the whole country will cordially approve and justify the action suggested

## THE MAINE ELECTION.

Portland, September 10.—The interest in to-day's election was almost unprecedented, and the result is a largely increased vote. The majority for Governor in the Presidential year four years ago was, in round numbers, 20,000. The majority in the off year of 1886 was 13,700.

The election was for Governor, 4 Congressmen, 31 State Senators and 151 State Representatives. All four Congressional districts are Republican, the closest being Tom Reed's, the First, where a hot fight was made. Reed, however, is elected, as everybody expected.

No Democrat was sanguine enough to believe that the State could be captured from the Republicans and the only question was that of majority. The Republicans have been doing their best to keep the majority up to that of four years ago 20,000, and Democratic energies have been directed towards reducing the figures as much as possible. The real fight was on the head of the ticket—Governor—and the State was bombarded from five hundred platforms.

The latest returns show that Putnam has polled the largest that any straight Democrat in Maine polled, and the Republican plurality is being brought down as the back towns are heard from. As near as can be estimated to night, Burleigh, the Republican candidate, has 19,500 plurality.

## THE NEED OF TARIFF REFORM.

[Continued from last issue]

CARPETS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Value of product | $31,792,802 |
| Total wages | 6,835,218 |
| Value of product, less wages | $24,957,584 |

Value increased by wages, 27 per cent.

What they bought and what they made is a curious study and worth an article by itself; but time and space forbid. Their lowest protection was 46 per cent. Their tax on both imported and domestic wool is included in the woolen mills. But we will be more than generous. The total value of the wool they used was $6,975,129. If increased 26 per cent. by the tariff then they stole $2,330,734 out of the $20,015,952 received in trust for their employees. Deduct the duty on foreign carpet wool and credit their domestic with an equal advance in cost and they still stole 23 per cent. of the wages and had their labor for nothing. The New York and Pennsylvania carpet-weavers, perhaps, are thankful for the blessings of protection which compels them to labor without pay in a pauper house where the manager steals 23 per cent. of the public charity extended to them.

SILK.

| | |
|---|---|
| Value of product (1880) | $41,033,045 |
| Total wages | 9,146,705 |
| Value of product without wages | $31,886,300 |

Value increased by wages, 29 per cent.

The foreign value of silk imported last year was $31,264,276. It came from countries believing in protection and where the manufacturer is protected by giving him his labor free, so that the foreign price may not truthfully be said to exclude any wages. To put it on an exact level with our own and to give our manufacturers their labor free of cost it should have been taxed $9,066,640. Was it? It paid exactly $15,612,155 and then sold side by side with an equal amount of American in the American market. The American silk-maker had his workmen and workwomen supported by the people of the United States and he stole $6,545,515 from the pauper dole, or 42 per cent.

HALT.

Why heap up instances? It does not matter what industries are taken, they are all alike. These were taken haphazard, without thought of what any except sugar would show. The figures are open to correction, of course. But no correction will make any change in the lesson they teach, and actual figures, if we had them or could get them, would unquestionably make a much worse showing. If the refiners should prove that they only stole $2,000,000 instead of $42,000,000 from the wages last year, they are welcome to. It makes no difference with respect to the points involved, which are:

1. The employer pays not one cent of wages out of his own pocket.

2. The workmen are supported by a private tax levied by him on the general public.

3. He steals from this public support all that he can—ranging from 5 or 10 per cent. in struggling industries to 90 per cent. in the industry that has obtained all that protection asks for—the absolute control of the home market.

Can any Protectionist cantrovert, or even modify, one of these statements? Has any unfair assumption been made anywhere? If it has, would any modification that might be asked for in any way affect either of these propositions? Is it not admitted that where an industry, like the five little linen mills, is struggling for existence that it charges the foreign price ruling the market? Can it be denied that where the country is flooded with the foreign goods, duty added, as in silk, that the American does not receive the market price? Who will deny that the only Northern protected industry that has ever grown to perfect manhood—the sugar-refining industry—does not add the price of the protection? Has not the protection he must share with others—the woolen industry with the farmer, for instance—and the tax on raw material been taken into full account twice over—once included with cost of the product and again deducted from wages?

THE PROTECTED LABORER A PAUPER.

Every person supported by the public as a public charge is a public pauper. Every workman in every protected industry is a public charge and therefore a public pauper turned over to the protected employer to get what work he can out of him. The pauper is no expense to the employer. The public see to it that an ample sum shall be put into his hands to pay all expenses of support. From this sum the employer usually steals one-half.

For convict labor the employer must pay the State something, no matter how small the sum may be, if only one cent a day.

For slave labor the employer must charge himself with the support of the slave and his family.

For protected labor the employer pays not one cent and charges himself with nothing. He is paid handsomely for using it.

Truly, the New England manufacturer was shrewd and cunning when he pulled down slavery to build up protection.

Imagine a Southern planter, the owner of 100 slaves, receiving yearly from his State Treasury $466,998 bounty because he furnished them with work—$44,843 being for the support of his slaves and $422,152 being for himself, to pay for his philanthropy, in addition to having the product of their 31,000 days' labor.

But the sugar refiner of Brooklyn, New York, Jersey City or Philadelphia receives exactly this sum yearly, under exactly the same conditions, for every 100 workmen employed.

The cotton-mill owner, the woolen-mill owner, the iron master, the protected employer of high and low degree receives a proportionate amount under precisely similar circumstances for every protected pauper in his public pauper house called a protected industry.

SLAVERY AND PROTECTION.

Is it any wonder that the protected employer is fighting tooth and nail in this tariff campaign to prevent the slightest encroachment on his pauper labor, or even his stealings? It is the old slavery question revived, but this time it is a fight to maintain and increase Northern pauper labor instead of Southern slave labor. As in 1840 to 1850 no one proposed to interfere with slavery as it was, only to limit it, so now no one proposes to interfere with New England's pauper labor, but merely to confine it to its present boundaries, merely to set some limit to its extension, merely to put a check upon greater stealings from the money handed to the "employers" in trust for their workmen. The man who proposes in any way to reduce it or interfere with it as it now stands, or to deprive the protected mill-owner of either one day's free pauper labor or one dollar's stealings from wages, is denounced as a crank and fanatic by both political parties.

Every protected employer stands shoulder to shoulder, for the interest of one is the interest of all. The "fat," as they call the stealings from wages, is contributed liberally to subsidize newspapers, hire special advocates and pay enormous printing bills to circulate the most outrageous misrepresentations concerning everything connected with tariff reform. The protected mill-owners are not threatened in any way, but they are more sensitive than even the slaveholders were to any discussion that will perhaps let light in upon the minds of the workmen whose labor they now have without paying for it. The slaveholder would not let his slaves hear of freedom; the protected employer makes like objection to his workmen being taught political economy. That is what explains their howling and their screams that a reduction of the tariff from 47 to 42 per cent. means free trade. To make it means discussion that will open the eyes of their deluded employees.

Even as the slaveholder declared that every limitation or regulation of slavery, whether the Missouri Compromise or the Nebraska bill, was a direct blow at that institution, so the Republican party has now taken up the position that every change in the tariff is a blow at Protection.

THE DUTY OF THE HOUR.

Not an honest argument has ever been made for any increase in this pauper and unpaid-for labor by the protected mill owner. It is a fouler blot upon civilization than slavery ever was, for that did the African savage, while this degrades the white man. It will prove a greater curse, if allowed to spread all over the land without legal control, until 100,000 protected tariff lords own, body and soul, 10,000,000 unpaid workers, supported by public charity and dependent upon their lords' nod whether they shall live or be turned out of his pauper house to die of starvation.

The arrogance of the slaveholder was as water to wine compared with arrogance of these tariff lords and their subsidized newspapers. They decline to argue. They assert the most ridiculous propositions and denounce as liars and slanderers, paid with British gold, whoever gainsays them. They demand that any false statement they may make concerning the tariff shall be accepted as holy writ, and that he who questions it shall be declared an enemy of his country and of his race. It is a game of unlimited bluff, far beyond the slaveholders wildest dream, for none may see or call these players. They will not permit any one to even question the divine nature of this doctrine of pauper labor and unlimited theft from wages.

There is only one thing to be done. That is steady, persistent, untiring missionary work for years to come by every one who loves his fellow-man; by every one who wishes to leave the world a little better for his having lived in it. It is a thankless, even dangerous task. But the reward that will not come to us will come to our posterity.

THE END TO BE SOUGHT.

This missionary work must have a definite and practical purpose, and that is to secure Federal and State supervision of every protected industry under the Federal and State Labor Bureaus. It may be a condition of protection, and without it protection may be withdrawn. This supervision should require from each industry:

1. Quarterly reports, showing the exact amount of protection received, cost of product abroad, the enhanced American price and what was done with every cent of the difference between the price on the open foreign market and the closed market here.

2. Quarterly reports of wages paid in every branch of the industry, how much was in excess of wages abroad, and how much the cost was enhanced by the difference in wages.

3. Quarterly reports from foreign Ministers and Consuls of corresponding wages paid in similar industries abroad.

These reports should be compiled and condensed so as to show the exact cost to the people, as near as it can be ascertained, of every section of the tariff levied for protection, and this condensation should be submitted by the President yearly to Congress.

This is not an extravagant demand. It appeals to every man's sense of justice and fairness. It appeals even to the self-interest of the workman in the protected industry. If every cent paid to the tax-collector must be accounted for by him, there is no reason why this tax collected by the protected mill-owner should not be accounted for. To obtain such an accounting is not a barren ideality. It is feasable. All work to accomplish such an object will meet with satisfactory return.

A LOOK AHEAD.

The protected employers would howl worse than they are howing now at the Mills bill; they would object in the strongest terms to any public knowledge of their private business; they would denounce it as unjust, inquisitorial; they would combine and defeat measure after measure; but in the end it would prevail.

Then we would have the facts. Then we would have, if not the exact cost of every item of protestion, at least an approximation that could not be denied. The benefits would be shown side by side with the disadvantages. Faith would be eliminated from the discussion. If it should appear that the five linen mills had stolen too much of the money intended for the wages of their employees and refused to make a fairer division, the protection could be removed, and their workmen could be put on a special pension list at full average wages for life.

Such legislation would be followed in a short time by the limitation of every employer to free labor. He would have to be content with public support of his workmen. He would be compelled to pay them the full amount collected for their wages, including that which he now steals. Protection would then make wages in protected industries high as it cannot now when every iron master like Carnegie can steal $4.26 out of every $6.72 collected from the public for wages and laugh at any one who objects to it.

Such a millenium is pleasant to think about; but it never will come except by years of unremitting toil by this generation. The next will have come too late.

T. E. WILSON.

We publish Cleveland's letter of acceptance in full on another page. This letter is considered the ablest document that has come from the pen of a presidential candidate for many years. Every one should read it and preserve this issue and compare this letter with that of Harrison which is just out, and will likely appear in our next issue.

## MAINE.

Maine cut down the Republican majority some 4000, according to latest returns. Carry the news to grandpa's boy, and let Democrats whoop 'er up again.


A FINE FARM AT PUBLIC SALE.—THE Heirs of the estate of Catherine Stover, dec'd, will offer at public sale on the premises on SATURDAY, OCT. 27, a fine farm near Pums Cave, Gregg twp., containing 71 acres, more or less, nearly all clear. Thereon erected a 2-story dwelling house, bank barn, and all necessary outbuildings. A spring of never failing water is near the house, and an orchard of choice fruit on the premises. The land is in a high state of cultivation.

At the same time and place will be offered a tract of Timberland, containing 52 acres. This tract is well set with pine, oak and chestnut.

Terms will be made known on day of sale: Sale at 2 p. m. THE HEIRS.

REDUCTION IN PRICES

At Wolf's store you will find a big reduction in Dry Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, etc., etc.

Call and see for yourself.

WM. WOLF & SON.

# DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

## The Eventful Epoch.

"I will show wonders in the heavens and in the earth."—Joel 2 : 30.

OUR eyes dilate and our heart quickens its pulsation as we read of events in the third century, the sixth century, the eighth century, the fourteenth century; but there are more far-reaching events crowded into the nineteenth century than into any other, and the last quarter bids fair to eclipse the preceding three quarters. We read in the daily newspapers of events announced in one paragraph and without any especial emphasis—of events which a Herodotus, a Josephus, a Xenophon, a Gibbon would have taken whole chapters or whole volumes to elaborate. Looking out upon our time, we must cry out in the words of the text: "Wonders in the heaven and in the earth."

A PERIOD OF DISASTER.

I propose to show you that the time in which we live is wonderful for disaster and wonderful for blessing, for there must be lights and shades in this picture as in all others. Need I argue this day that our time is wonderful for disaster? Our world has had a rough time since by the hands of God it was bowled out into space. It is an *epileptic earth*. Convulsion after convulsion. Frosts pounding it with sledge hammer of iceberg, and fires melting it with furnaces seven hundred times heated. It is a wonder to me it has lasted so long. Meteors shooting by on this side and grazing it, and meteors shooting by on the other side and grazing it, none of them slowing up for safety. Whole fleets and navies and argosies and flotillas of worlds sweeping all about us. Our earth like a fishing smack off the banks of Newfoundland, while the *Gallia* and the *Bothnia* and the *Arizona* and the *Great Eastern* rush by. Beside that our world has by sin been damaged in its eternal machinery, and ever and anon the furnaces have burst, and the walking-beams of the mountains have broken, and the islands have shipped a sea, and the great hulk of the world has been jarred with accidents that ever and anon threatened immediate demolition. But it seems to me as if our century were specially characterized by

DISASTERS VOLCANIC,

cyclonic, oceanic, epidemic. I say volcanic, because an earthquake is only a volcano hushed up. When Stromboli and Cotopaxi and Vesuvius stop breathing, let the foundations of the earth beware. Seven thousand earthquakes in two centuries recorded in the catalogue of the British Association! Trajan, the emperor, goes to ancient Antioch, and amid the splendors of his reception is met by an earthquake that nearly destroys the emperor's life. Lisbon, fair and beautiful, at 1 o'clock on the first of November, 1755, in six minutes 60,000 have perished, and Voltaire writes of them: "For that region it was the last judgment, nothing wanting but a trumpet!" Europe and America feeling the throb; fifteen hundred chimneys in Boston partly or fully destroyed.

But the disasters of other centuries have had their counterpart in our own. In 1812, Caraccas was caught in the grip of the earthquake; in 1822, in Chili, 100,000 square miles of land by volcanic force upheaved to four and seven feet of permanent elevation; in 1854, Japan felt the geological agony; Naples shaken in 1857; Mexico in 1858; Medosa, the capital of the Argentine Republic, 1861; Manilla terrorized in 1863; the Hawaiian Islands by such force uplifted and let down in 1871; Nevada shaken in 1871; Antioch in 1872; California in 1872; San Salvador in 1873; Ischia in 1883; Charleston in 1886.

But look at the cyclonic, the disasters cyclonic. At the mouth of the Ganges are three islands—the Hattiah, the Sundeep and the Dakin Shabazpore. In the midnight of October, 1877, on all those three islands the cry was: "The waters, the waters!" A cyclone arose and rolled the sea over those three islands, and of a population of 340,000, 215,000 were drowned. Only those saved who had climbed to the top of the highest trees. *Did you ever see a cyclone?* No. Then I pray God you may never see one. I saw one on the ocean, and it swept us eight hundred miles back from our course, and for thirty-six hours during the cyclone and after it we expected every moment to go to the bottom. They told us before we retired at nine o'clock that the barometer had fallen, but at eleven o'clock at night we were awakened with the shock of the waves. All the lights out. Crash! went all the lifeboats. Waters rushing through the skylights down into the cabin and down on the furnaces until they hissed and smoked in the deluge.

SEVEN HUNDRED PEOPLE PRAYING,

blaspheming, shrieking. Our great ship poised a moment on the top of a mountain of phosphorescent fire, and then plunged down, down, down, until it seemed as if she never would again be righted. Ah! you never want to see a cyclone at sea. But a few weeks ago, I was in Minnesota, where there was one of those cyclones on land that swept the city of Rochester from its foundations, and took dwelling-houses, barns, men, women, children, horses, cattle, and tossed them into indiscriminate ruin, and lifted a rail-train and dashed it down, a mightier hand than that of the engineer on the air-brake. Cyclone in Kansas, within a few months; cyclone in Missouri, cyclone in Wisconsin, cyclone in Illinois, cyclone in Iowa. Satan, prince of the power of the air, never made such a cyclonic disturbance as he has in our day. And am I not right in saying that one of the characteristics of the time is disaster cyclonic?

DISASTERS OCEANIC.

But look at the disasters oceanic. Shall I call the roll of the dead shipping? Ye monsters of the deep, answer when I call your names. *Ville de Havre! The Schiller! City of Boston! The Melville! The President! The Cimbria! The Oregon!* But why should I go on calling the roll when none of them answer, and the roll is as long as the white scroll of the Atlantic surf at Cape Hatteras breakers. If the oceanic cables could report all the scattered life and all the bleached bones that they rub against in the depths of the ocean, what a message of pathos and tragedy for both beaches! In one week eighty fishermen perished off the coast of Newfoundland, and whole fleets of them off the coast of England. God help the poor fellows at sea, and give high seats in heaven to the Grace Darlings and the Ida Lewises and the life-boatmen around Goodwin's Sands and the Skerries!

The sea, now owning three-fourths of the earth, proposes to capture the other fourth, and is bombarding the land all around the earth. The moving of our hotels at Brighton Beach backward from where they once stood, a type of what is going on all around the world and on every coast. The Dead Sea rolls to-day where ancient cities stood. Pillars of temples that stood on hills, geologists find now three-quarters under the water, or altogether submerged. The sea having wrecked so many merchantmen and flotillas, wants to wreck the continents, and hence disasters oceanic.

DISASTERS EPIDEMIC.

Look at the disasters epidemic. I speak not of the plague in the fourth century that ravaged Europe, and in Moscow and the Neapolitan dominions and Marseilles wrought such terror in the eighteenth century; but I look at the yellow fevers, and the choleras, and the diphtherias, and the scarlet fevers, and the typhoids of our own time. Hear the wailing of Memphsis and Shreveport, and New Orleans, and Savannah, of the last two decades. From Hurdwar, India, where every twelfth year three million devotees congregate, the caravans brought the cholera, and that one disease slew 18,000 in eighteen days in Bossorah. Twelve thousand in one summer slain by it in India, and twenty-five thousand in Egypt. Disasters epidemic. Some of the finest monuments in Greenwood, and Laurel Hill, and Mount Auburn are to doctors who died battling with Southern epidemic.

AN ERA OF BLESSING.

But now I turn the leaf in my subject, and I plant the white lilies and the palm-tree amid the nightshade and the myrtle. This age no more characterized by wonders of disaster than by wonders of blessing. Blessing of longevity. The average of human life rapidly increasing. Forty years now worth four hundred years once. A short time ago I came from Manitoba to New York in three days and three nights. In other times it would have taken three months. In other words, three days and three nights now worth three months of other days. The average of human life is practically greater now than when Noah lived his 950 years, and Methusaleh lived his 969 years. Blessing of intelligence. The Salmon P. Chases and the Abraham Lincolns and the Henry Wilsons of the coming time will not be required to learn to read by pine-knot lights, or seated on shoemaker's bench, nor the Fergusons have to study astronomy while watching the cattle. Knowledge rolls its tides along every poor man's door, and his children may go down and bathe in them. If the philosophers of the last century were called up to recite in a class with our boys at the Polytechnic, or our girls at the Packer, those old philosophers would be sent down to the foot of the class because they failed to answer the questions! Free libraries in all the important towns and cities of the land. Historical alcoves, and poetic shelves, and magazine tables for all that desire to walk through them or sit down at them.

QUICK INFORMATION.

Blessings of quick information; newspapers falling all around us thick as leaves in a September equinoctial. News three days old rancid and stale. We see the whole world twice a day—through the newspaper at the breakfast-table, and through the newspaper at the tea-table, with an "extra" here and there between.

Blessing of *Gospel proclamation*. Do you not know that nearly all the missionary societies have been born in this century? and nearly all the Bible societies, and nearly all the great philanthropic movements? A secretary of one of the denominations said to me one day in Dakota: "You are wrong when you said our denomination averaged a new church every day of the year; they established nine in one week, so you are far within the truth." A clergyman of our own denomination said: "I have just been out establishing five mission stations." I tell you Christianity is on the march, while

INFIDELITY IS DWINDLING

into the imbecility that was demonstrated not long ago at Rochester, N. Y., where after the blowing of the trumpets and the gathering of all the clans there assembled a small group of semi-idiots to denounce the Christian religion and eulogize one of their dead patrons, a libertine, arrested in New York and Boston again and again for scattering obscene literature — that dead man the patron saint of the whole movement. While Infidelity is thus dwindling and dropping down into imbecility and indecency, the wheel of Christianity is making about a thousand revolutions in a minute. All the copies of Shakespeare and Tennyson and Disraeli and of any ten of the most popular writers of the day, less in number than the copies of the Bible going out from our printing-presses. Two years ago, in six weeks, more than two million copies of the New Testament purchased—not given away, but purchased, because the world will have it.

More Christian men in high official position to-day in Great Britain and in the United States than ever before. Stop that falsehood going through the newspapers—I have seen it in twenty—that the judges of the Supreme Court of the United States are all infidels except Judge Gray. By personal acquaintance I know three of them to be old-fashioned evangelical Christians, sitting at the holy sacrament of our Lord Jesus Christ, and I suppose that the majority of them are stanch believers in our Christian religion. And then hear *the dying words of Judge Black*, a man who had been Attorney-General of the United States, and who had been Secretary of the United States, no stronger lawyer of the century than Judge Black—dying, his aged wife kneeling by his side, and he uttering that sublime and tender prayer: "O Lord God, from whom I derived my existence and in whom I have always trusted, take my spirit to Thyself and let Thy richest blessing come down upon my Mary!" The most popular book to-day is the Bible, and the mightiest institution is the Church, and the greatest name among the nations, and most honored, is the name of Jesus.

WONDERS OF SELF-SACRIFICE.

A clergyman told me in the northwest on one of my visits, that for six years he was a missionary at the extreme north, living 400 miles from a post-office, and sometimes he slept out of doors in winter, the thermometer sixty and sixty-five degrees below zero, wrapped in rabbit skins woven together. I said: "Is it possible? you do not mean sixty and sixty-five degrees *below* zero?" He said: "I do, and I was happy." All for Christ. Where is there any other being that will rally such enthusiasm? Mothers sewing their fingers off to educate their boys for the Gospel ministry. For nine years no luxury on the table until the course through grammar school and college and theological seminary be completed. Poor widow putting her mite into the Lord's treasury, the face of emperor or president impressed upon the coin not so conspicuous as the blood with which she earned it. Millions of good men and women, but more women than men, to whom Christ is everything. Christ first and Christ last, and Christ forever.

Why, this age is not so characterized by invention and scientific exploration as it is by gospel proclamation. You can get no idea of it unless you can ring all the church bells in one chime, and sound all the organs in one diapason, and gather all the congregations of Christendom in one *Gloria in Excelsis*. Mighty camp meetings, mighty Ocean Groves, Mighty Chautauquas, Mighty conventions of Christian workers, Mighty General Assemblies of the Presbyterian Church, Mighty Conferences of the Methodist Church, Mighty Associations of the Baptist Church, Mighty conventions of the Episcopal Church. I think before long the best investments will not be in railroad stock or Western Union, but in trumpets and cymbals and festal decorations, for we are

ON THE EVE OF VICTORIES

wide and world-uplifting. There may be many years of hard work yet before the consummation, but the signs are to me so encouraging that I would not be unbelieving if I saw the wing of the apocalyptic angel spread for its last triumphal flight in this day's sunset; or if to-morrow morning the ocean cables should thrill us with the news that Christ the Lord had alighted on Mount Olivet or Mount Calvary to proclaim universal dominion.

Oh, you dead churches, wake up! Throw back the shutters of stiff ecclesiasticism and let the light of the spring morning come in. Morning for the land. Morning for the sea. Morning of emancipation. Morning of light and love and peace. Morning of a day in which there shall be no chains to break, no sorrows to assuage, no despotism to shatter, no woes to compassionate. Oh, Christ, descend! Scarred temple, take the crown! Bruised hand, take the sceptre! Wounded foot, step the throne! "Thine is the kingdom!"

These things I say because I want you to be alert. I want you to be watching all these wonders unrolling from the heavens and the earth. God has classified them, whether calamitous or blessing. The divine purposes are harnessed in traces that cannot break, and in girths that cannot slip, and in buckles that cannot loosen, and are driven by reins they must answer. I preach no fatalism. A swarthy engineer at one of the depots in Dakota, said: "When will you get

ON THE LOCOMOTIVE

and take a ride with us?" "Well," I said, "now, if it suits you." So I got on one side the locomotive and a Methodist minister, who was also invited, got on the other side, and between us were the engineer and stoker. The train started. The engineer had his hand on the agitated pulse of the great engine. The stoker shoveled in the coal and shut the door with a loud clang. A vast plain swept under us and the hills swept by, and the great monster on which we rode trembled and bounded and snorted and raged as it hurled us on. I said to the Methodist minister on the other side the locomotive: "My brother, why should Presbyterians and Methodists quarrel about the decrees and free agency? You see that track, that firm track, that iron track; that is the decree. You see this engineer's arm; that is free agency. How beautifully they work together! They are going to take us through. We could not do without the track, and we could not do without the engineer."

So I rejoice day by day. Work for us all to do, and we may turn the crank of the Christian machinery this way or that, for we are free agents: but there is

THE TRACK LAID

so long ago no one remembers it; laid by the hand of Almighty God in sockets that no terrestrial or Satanic pressure can ever affect. And along that track the car of the world's redemption will roll and roll to the Grand Central Depot of the Millennium. I have no anxiety about the track. I am only afraid that for our indolence God will discharge us and get some other stoker and some other engineer. The train is going through, with us or without us. So, my brethren, watch all the events that are going by. If things seem to turn out right, give wings to your joy. If things seem to go wrong, throw out the anchor of faith and hold fast.

There is a house in London where

PETER THE GREAT,

Czar of Russia, lived a while when he was moving through the land *incognito*, and in workman's dress, that he might learn the wants of the people. A stranger was visiting at that house recently, and saw in a dark attic an old box, and he said to the owner of the house: "What's in that box?" The owner said: "I don't know; that box was there when I got the house, and it was there when my father got it; we haven't had any curiosity to look at it; I guess there's nothing in it." "Well," said the stranger, "I'll give you two pounds for it." "Well, done." The two pounds are paid, and recently the contents of that box were sold to the Czar of Russia for fifty thousand dollars. In it, the lathing-machine of Peter the Great, his private letters and documents of value beyond all monetary consideration. And here are events that seem very insignificant and unimportant, but they encase treasures of divine providence and eternities of meaning which after a while God will demonstrate before the ages as being of stupendous value. As near as I can tell, from what I see, there must be a God somewhere about.

GOD AT THE HELM.

When Titans play quoits they pitch mountains; but who owns these gigantic forces you have been reading about the last few years? Whose hand is on the throttle-valve of the volcanoes? Whose foot suddenly planted on the footstool makes the continents quiver? God! God! He looketh upon the mountains and they tremble. He toucheth the hills and they smoke. God! God! I must be at peace with Him. Through the Lord Jesus Christ this God is mine and He is yours. I put the earthquake that shook Palestine at the crucifixion against all the down-rockings of the centuries. This God on our side, we may challenge all the centuries of time and all the cycles of eternity.

THE INCOMING FLEET.

A short time ago I was at Fire Island, Long Island, and I went up in the cupola from which they telegraph to New York the approach of vessels hours befor they come into port. There is an opening in the wall, and the operator puts his telescope through that opening, and looks out and sees vessels far out at sea. While I was talking with him, he went up and looked out. He said: "We are expecting the *Arizona* to night." I said: "Is it possible you know all those vessels? do you know them as you know a man's face?" "He said: "Yes, I never make a mistake; before I can see the hulks, I know them all by the masts; I know them all, I have watched them so long." Oh, what a grand thing it is to have ships telegraphed and heralded long before they come into port, that friends may come down to the wharf and welcome their long-absent loved ones. So to-day, we take our stand in the watch-tower, and we look off through the glass of inspiration or providence, we look off and see a whole fleet of ships coming in. That is *the ship of peace*, flag with one star of Bethlehem floating above the top-gallants. That is *the ship of the Church*, mark of salt wave high up on the smoke-stack, showing she has had rough weather, but the Captain of salvation commands her, and all is well with her.

THE SHIP OF HEAVEN,

mightiest craft ever launched, millions of passengers, waiting for millions more, prophets and apostles and martyrs in the cabin, conquerors at the foot of the mast, while from the rigging hands are waving this way as though they knew us, and we wave back again, for they are ours; they went out from our own households. Ours! Hail, Hail! Put off the black and put on the white. Stop tolling the funeral bell and ring the wedding anthem. Shut up the hearse and take the chariot. Now, it comes around the great headland. Soon she will strike the warf and we will go aboard her. Tears for ships going out. Laughter for ships coming in. Now she touches the warf. Throw on the planks. Block not up that gangway with embracing long-lost friends, for you will have eternity of reunion. Stand back and give way until other millions come on. Farewell to sin. Farewell to struggle. Farewell to sickness. Farewell to death. All aboard for heaven!

### Reason Why Men Whistle.

Whistling was invented to give a man a chance to add a noise to the other noises in creation. The other noises in nature are all attuned to the character of the article that produces them. The breeze makes its gentle sigh, the brook has its peculiar sound, the storm has its crash and its roar. Everything made a noise in the world except man when he was alone. A man can't talk to himself; it is idiotic, although it is astonishing how many people do it. A cough is not a very enjoyable sound, and it irritates the lungs to produce it. A sneeze always goes with a cold in the head. True, a man can sing; that is, he can try to sing, but if it is at all agreeable it seems somehow to be wasted if somebody has not paid an admission fee to hear it. That's why women have such a terrible reputation for talking. They can't whistle, and they have nothing to relieve the restraint when they are alone; so when they get hold of anybody they make up for it.

But whistling was invented to conceal music. You don't need to have music in your soul to whistle. It is simply the noise of a vacant mind. The loud laugh of Oliver Goldsmith that bespeaks the vacant mind applies to a crowd. The whistle shows the vacant mind in its solitary state. When you hear a man whistle who palpably does not know a tune, he is either a very good fellow or a very bad fellow. Did you ever notice that Jews don't whistle much? They haven't got much vacant mind. When it isn't needed in their own business they rent it to other businesses. But of all whistlers the young gentleman going home about 1 o'clock in the morning, who whistles "Il Trovatore" with all the band parts, takes the bakery.

### A Monster Trout.

A monster trout was captured recently in the river Itchen, at Winchester, weighing sixteen pounds two ounces, and measuring thirty-two inches in length and twenty one inches in circumference. The bait was a live minnow, and he was not landed till two hours after he was hooked. He had haunted the stream for years, was almost as well known in the city as Queen Anne's statue in the High street, and had acquired quite a reputation for the number of rods he had broken and the quantity of fishing tackle he had carried away. His captor was a laborer named Turpin, who disposed of him for £1 to a fishmonger, on whose slab it attracted almost as many visitors as a monarch lying in state. He was in splendid condition, and has now gone into the hands of a taxidermist for preservation.

# SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1888.

## The Smitten Rock.

### LESSON TEXT.

(Num. 21 : 1-13. Memory verses, 7-8.)

### LESSON PLAN.

TOPIC OF THE QUARTER: *God's Covenant Relations with Israel.*

GOLDEN TEXT FOR THE QUARTER: *Only be strong and very courageous, to observe to do according to all the law, which Moses my servant commanded thee: turn not from it to the right hand or to the left, that thou mayest have good success whithersoever thou goest*—Josh. 1 : 7.

LESSON TOPIC: *Supplied in need.*

Lesson Outline: { Desperate Need, vs. 1-5. Answered Prayer, vs. 6-8. Abundant Supply, vs. 9-13.

GOLDEN TEXT: *They drank of that spiritual Rock that followed them: and that Rock was Christ.*—1 Cor. 10 : 4.

DAILY HOME READINGS:

M.—Num. 20 : 1-13. Supplied in need.
T.—Exod. 17 :1-7. Water supplied at Rephidim.
W.—Exod. 16 : 1-15. Manna and quails granted.
T.—Psa. 84 : 1-12. No good thing withheld.
F.—Psa. 105 : 26-45. Unnumbered mercies.
S.—John 6 : 22-35. Jesus the true bread.
S.—John 4 : 1-15. The water of life.

### LESSON ANALYSIS.

I. DESPERATE NEED.

**I. Desert Places:**

The whole congregation, comes into the wilderness (1).
He found him in a desert land,.... the waste howling wilderness (Deut. 32 : 10).
He....shall inhabit the parched places (Jer. 17 : 6).
She shall be....a wilderness, a dry land, and a desert (Jer. 50 : 12).
Wandering in deserts and mountains and caves (Heb. 11 : 38).

**II. No Water:**

There was no water for the congregation (2).
They went....in the wilderness, and found no water (Exod. 15 : 22).
There was no water for the people to drink (Exod. 17 : 1).
Who led thee through....thirsty ground where was no water (Deut. 8 : 15).
In a dry and weary land, where no water is (Psa. 63 : 1).

**III. Death Imminent:**

That we should die there, we and our cattle (4).
There is but a step between me and death (1 Sam. 20 : 3).
The waves of death compassed me (2 Sam. 22 : 5).
The terrors of death are fallen upon me (Psa. 55 : 4).
My little daughter is at the point of death (Mark 5 : 23).

1. "Miriam died there, and was buried there." (1) Miriam's life; (2) Miriam's death; (3) Miriam's burial.—The righteous woman (1) in life; (2) in death.
2. "Would God that we had died." (1) Evils magnified; (2) Good minified; (3) Life spurned; (4) Death desired; (5) Faith extinguished; (6) Sense triumphant.
3. "Wherefore have ye made us to come up out of Egypt?" (1) By whose orders? (2) By what means? (3) For what purpose?

II. ANSWERED PRAYER.

**I. The Place:**

Moses and Aaron went....unto the door of the tent (6).
Come before the Lord unto the door of the tent (Lev. 15 : 14).
Bring his guilt offering unto the Lord, unto the door (Lev. 19 : 21).
The Lord came down....and stood at the door (Num. 12 : 5).
Draw near with boldness unto the throne of grace (Heb. 4 : 16).

**II. The Posture:**

Moses and Aaron....fell upon their faces (6).
They fell on their faces, and said, O God (Num. 16 : 22).
They fell on their faces, and were sore afraid (Matt. 17 : 6).
He went forward a little, and fell on his face (Matt. 26 : 39).
The four and twenty elders....fell upon their faces (Rev. 11 : 16).

**III. The Answer:**

The glory of the Lord appeared.... And the Lord spake (6, 7).
As Aaron spake,....the glory of the Lord appeared (Exod. 16 : 10).
Moses and Aaron went into the tent: ....and the glory....appeared (Lev. 9 : 23).
He shall call upon me, and I will answer him (Psa. 91 : 15).
Before they call, I will answer (Isa. 65 : 24).

1. "From the presence of the assembly unto the door of the tent." (1) Departing from men; (2) Going to God.
2. "The glory of the Lord appeared ....And the Lord spake." (1) Glory displayed; (2) Instruction given.—(1) Lowly suppliants; (2) Lordly replies.
3. "Speak ye unto the rock." (1) Insensate rock; (2) Resistless command; (3) Responsive streams.

III. ABUNDANT SUPPLY.

**I. The Rod:**

And Moses took the rod,....as he commanded (9).
What is that in thine hand? And he said, A rod (Exod. 4 : 2)
And Moses took the rod of God in his hand (Exod. 4 : 20).
Thy rod, wherewith thou smotest the river, take (Exod. 17 : 5)
Moses....smote the rock with his rod twice (Num. 20 : 11).

**II. The Rock:**

Shall we bring you forth water out of this rock? (10).
I will stand before thee there upon the rock in Horeb (Exod. 17 : 6).
Speak ye unto the rock before their eyes (Num. 20 : 8).
The rock of flint (Deut. 8 : 15).
A spiritual rock:....and the rock was Christ (1 Cor. 10 : 4).

**III. The Rivers:**

And water came forth abundantly (11).
Smite the rock, and there shall come water out of it (Exod. 17 : 6).
Waters gushed out, and streams overflowed (Psa. 78 : 20).
Which turned....the flint into a fountain of waters (Psa. 114 : 8).
And did all drink the same spiritual drink (1 Cor. 10 : 4).

1. "And Moses took the rod from before the Lord, as he commanded him." The rod of Moses: (1) The wonders wrought by its use; (2) The power acknowledged by its use; (3) The faith shown in its use.
2. "Water came forth abundantly." (1) A strange source; (2) An abundant supply.—(1) To supply need; (2) To illustrate power; (3) To typify salvation.
3. "The children of Israel strove with the Lord." (1) The parties at variance; (2) The points at issue; (3) The results which followed.

### LESSON BIBLE READING.

WATER FROM THE ROCKS.

At Rephidim (Exod. 17 : 1).
At Kadesh (Num. 20 : 1).
Early in the journey (Exod. 17 : 8).
Late in the journey (Num. 20 : 1, l. c., 22).
To meet necessities (Exod. 17 : 1, l. c., 3 ; Num. 20 : 2-5),
To answer to appeal (Exod. 17 : 2, 4 ; Num. 20 : 6).
Smiting ordered (Exod. 17 : 6).
Speaking only ordered (Num. 20 : 8).
Smitten in both cases (Exod. 17 : 6, l. c.; Num. 20 : 11).
Supply abundant (Exod. 17 : 6 ; Num. 20 : 11 ; Deut. 8 : 15 ; Psa. 78 : 15, 16 ; 107 : 35 ; 114 : 8).
Typical of salvation by Christ (1 Cor. 10 : 4).

### LESSON SURROUNDINGS.

The unbelief of the people of Israel, narrated in the last lesson, is severely punished. At first the Lord threatens to reject the people, offering again to make of Moses a great nation (Num. 14 : 11, 12), but Moses pleads with God in their behalf for the sake of the divine honor (Num. 14 : 13-19). The Lord hears the plea, but announces that the entire generation of adults which came out of Egypt, save the two faithful spies, Joshua and Caleb, shall perish in the wilderness (Num. 14 : 20-39). Immediate death seems to have been the punishment of the ten unfaithful spies (Num. 14 : 37). Despite this announcement, and against the remonstrance of Moses, the people make an attempt to proceed directly northward into Canaan, but are driven back (Num. 14 : 40-45). In chapter 15 we find directions for certain offerings (vs. 1-31), an account of the stoning of a Sabbath-breaker (vs. 32-36), and the regulation about the fringe of the garment by which the Israelites were so long distinguished (vs. 37-41).

Another revolt is recorded in Numbers 16. Korah, a Levite, and Dathan and Abiram, two Reubenites, gather two hundred and fifty leading men, and complain of the assumption of authority by Moses and Aaron. Jealousy of the priestly dignity was probably the motive in the case of Korah, while the Reubenites may have fancied that the leadership held by Moses belonged of right to the tribe of the first-born son. The punishment of this rebellion was speedy and awful: the earth opened and swallowed up the three leaders and their possessions, while fire afterwards consumed the two hundred and fifty. The censers they had used in putting their claim to a test were used as a memorial of their sin and its punishment.

Again the people rebelled against this judgment, and again rejection was threatened, but the intercession of Moses and Aaron proved availing. Over fourteen thousand persons, however, died from the plague that came in consequence of this revolt.

Chapter 17 tells of the miraculous budding of Aaron's rod, the divinely appointed attestation of the validity of his claim to the priesthood. In chapter 18, tithes and perquisites of the priests and Levites are again prescribed, while chapter 19 presents a new rite of purification: the ashes of a red heifer burnt by the priest, were to be used, mixed with water, for sprinkling those defiled from contact with a dead body. It is probable that the exigencies of this time of mortality called for this regulation; hence its place in the record. The incidents of the present lesson follow.

So Kadesh-barnea was the border-line place where the children of Israel rebelled against the Lord, and were sentenced to a wilderness life for a generation. From a comparison of the different accounts of the movements of the Israelites, it would seem that this place originally bore the name "Rithmah," or "Place of Retem,"—or Broom Brush (comp. Num. 11 : 35; 12 : 16 ; 13 : 26; 33 : 16-18). And there is a trace of this name in Wady Retem, near 'Ayn Qadees, at the present time. When divine judgment was passed upon the Israelites at this place (Num. 13 : 26 ; 14 : 20-39), it might naturally have taken the name "En-Mishpat," or "Spring of Judgment," by which it was known when Genesis was written (see Gen. 14 : 7). After their sentence to a nomadic life, the Israelites seem to have remained for a long time at Kadesh. As the record stands: "So ye abode in Kadesh many days, according unto the days that ye abode there" (Deut. 1 : 46). This statement, indeed, is understood by some to mean that they had their rallying-point and main centre of religious life at Kadesh, during all "the days" of their wilderness living. The fact of the Tabernacle being at this centre, is quite likely to have given the name "Kadesh," or "Holy," to this sanctuary stronghold.

Certain it is that Kadesh was the point at which the Israelites were sentenced to their nomadic life, and that they abode their many days. Certain it is, also, that when the close of that life is at hand, and they re-gather for a new start to the Promised Land, it is at that same point that they rendezvous. It would seem reasonable, therefore, to suppose that there is a reference to this place as their general headquarters, in the opening verse of this lesson.

The time is fixed by a comparison of Numbers 33 : 38 with 20 : 22-29. Compare also Deuteronomy 2 : 7.

## FARM NOTES.

PACKING BUTTER.—It detracts greatly from the market value of butter to mix different makes, which generally means different colors, together in a solid pack. Buyers of country made butter in large quantities usually work it over again and color it uniformly before packing it down in a solid mass. This, however, injures the grain, and the result is to average the quality of the good and poor that are packed together. When practicable, it is best to keep each make by itself and ship it to market in rolls, wrapped in bleached muslin, wet enough to keep from sticking to the roll. As a general rule, a country storekeeper will realize the most from his butter trade who sells it as soon as he can, and before it has lost the delicate flavor and aroma of fresh butter by long keeping.

In packing solidly in tubs or firkins from fifty to 100 pounds are used. The packages should always be made of hard wood. When it is desired to keep early made butter through the summer to a season of scarcity and better prices, the following plan has proved one of the best:

Pack only sweet and fresh rolls where the buttermilk has been got out and the grain of the butter is good. Wrap each roll in a thin muslin cloth wet in strong brine and back the rolls closely in the package without jamming or disfiguring them. Then immediately cover the butter entirely with clear, strong brine and set it away in a cool place. The first may be weighed down and more put in afterward, but none should be left floating partly out of the brine. In this way each roll is entirely submerged and does not come in contact with the air.

FOOD FOR APPLE TREES.—Apple trees are constantly taking up potash from the soil and storing a larger portion of it in the wood, says the Germantown *Telegraph*, and it is for that reason that in old orchards there is sometimes a dearth in fruitage, because of a scanty supply of this essential fertilizer available for use. When trees have been standing for years drawing from the natural supply, if there is no application, it is not at all surprising that there should come a time when the available supply is exhausted; not only the potash, but all other mineral plant food. This is undoubtedly one prolific cause of failure and the decay of trees in old orchards. As a rule, farmers are adverse to cultivating orchards, and at the same time seem to fail in realization of the fact that during all the years that pass exhaustion is constantly going on. For the supply of necessary food to trees there is nothing better nor more natural than ashes, and, unless supplied, a cause of failure may reasonably be anticipated. Spreading broad-cast brings them where they will be carried to the roots of the trees and become at once available. A dressing in summer while fruit is forming will greatly aid its development, as it seems to have a specific effect in the refreshing process.

SHEEP NOTE.—Stephen Powers gives the following for catarrh: The sheep should receive some warm, mucilaginous drink, as slippery elm or linseed tea, or a warm bran mash, with a little stimulant added, say a half teaspoonful of ginger or gentian. A lump of pine tar as large as a hazelnut, smeared on the root of the tongue, is beneficial. Keep the nose clean by washing with warm water in which there are a few drops of aqua ammonia. If there is fever and the disease is likely to assume a more violent form, the following may be given: Epsom or glauber salts, half an ounce; saltpetre, one drachm; ground ginger, one drachm; mix with molasses and place on the root of the tongue with a paddle. Hold the sheep's head up and jaws closed until the dose is swallowed. If there is a cough the following is recommended by the same author: Linseed oil, one ounce; saltpetre, one drachm; powdered gentian, one drachm. Give in the same dose as above, in the same way, gradually reducing the amount of saltpetre one-half.

THE farmer who in growing a supply of feed for his hogs includes a crop of pumpkins can secure a good feed at generally a less comparative cost. Too much feeding of sour swill in many cases will cause a derangement of the digestive organs and often cause diarrhœa. If a steady growth is secured during July and August with the growing pigs it will only be done by giving them good attention.

THE hoofs of stock do as much damage to grass as the grzing of it. No pasture should be given up entirely to stock. It is better to divide the pasture into sections, permitting the stock to have access to only one section at a time, in order to allow the other portions to recuperate and renew the crop. The shorter the grass is grazed the more injury will be done by the hoofs. On wet land the injury from tramping is greater, hence stock should be kept out of the pasture for a day or two after a rain.

DR. GEORGE A. BOWEN, of Woodstock, Conn., some years ago begun experiments in a small way in planting the nuts and seeds of native forest trees. He learned that if a board be placed in the bottom of the trench in which the seeds are planted the would-be-tap-root will be turned from its downward course and become more branched and fibrous, making a better tree to transplant. Success in a small way encouraged more planting till his little garden nursery has become the source of supply for many planters.

THERE is nothing better than the large red clover for hog pasturage. Where many hogs are, a field should be sown with clover in the spring of the year before it is wanted, so that it is a year old before it is pastured; this should be done every year. One acre for seven head is the usual allowance. If the hogs are ringed so they will not root out the clover the pasture will last for two years, and may then be turned under for corn, with greater benefit from the clover than from $25 worth of fertilizers per acre.



THE LOG CABINS of America have been birthplaces of some of the grandest men. Lincoln, Grant, Sheridan, first saw light of day through the chinks of a Log Cabin. Warner's Log Cabin Sarsaparill is also originated in a Log Cabin and stands pre-eminent among the blood purifiers of to-day as Warner's "Tippecanbe" does as a stomach tonic.

SUMMER DISHES.—Sardines are not only delicious fishes for warm days, just as they are taken from their boxes, with no other sauce save the oil they are preserved in, but they are susceptible of a number of ways of dressing and serving. They may be "grilled" in the following manner: Open a box containing one dozen sardines, remove the skins and place the sardines into a small saucepan, set it on the fire and when it boils put in an even tablespoon of flour, stir well, then add gradually two gills of weak stock or water. Boil till it is as thick as rich cream, then add one tablespoonful of Worcestershire sauce with salt and plenty of cayenne pepper, beat together the yolk of one egg, one teaspoonful of French mustard and one tablespoonful of vinegar. Pour the sauce boiling hot on the egg and other ingredients, stir a moment, then pour it over the sardines, which have been previously placed upon slices of toast. Serve at once upon hot plates.

Curried sardines are also very fine. They must be prepared as above and put on toast, but a different sauce is poured over them.

Put the oil from the sardines in a small saucepan, add a very small onion or clove or garlic. When the oil boils add one tablespoonful of flour and one tablespoonful of curry powder, then add two gills of stock and boil until a good consistency is reached, then pour it upon the yolk of an egg beaten with a half teaspoonful of lemon juice, add cayenne pepper and salt, pour it over the sardines and serve hot.

Another method is to remove the skin and dress them cold, with salt and pepper, and serve them with lettuce or cold slaw and thin slices of bread and butter before other dishes.

Parmesan omelet is an excellent summer dish, easily prepared and most tasty. Beat up three eggs, with pepper and salt to taste and a tablespoonful of grated parmesan, or some rich cheese. Put a piece of butter the size of an egg into an omelet pan; as soon as it is melted pour in the eggs and, holding the handle of the pan with one hand, stir the omelet with the other by means of a flat spoon. The moment the omelet begins to set, cease stirring, but keep shaking the pan for a moment or so, then with the spoon double up the omelet, keep on shaking the pan until the under side is of a good color. Turn it on a hot dish, colored side uppermost and serve quickly.

LEMON PUDDING. — Three cups of bread crumbs, one scant cupful of sugar, two liberal tablespoons of corn starch, one lemon, juice and rind, two cups of milk, one heaping teaspoon of butter; scald the milk and stir in the corn starch wet up in four teaspoons of cold water. Cook, stirring all the time, until it thickens well, add the butter, and set aside until cold; beat the eggs light, add the sugar, the lemon juice and grated peel, and whip in, a large spoonful at a time, the stiffened corn starch milk. Bake in a buttered dish.

PRESERVED VIOLETS. — Here is a recipe for making those dainty confections, preserved violets. Pick off the green stalks from some double violets, dip one pound of loaf sugar in as much water as it will absorb; boil it in a stew pan till by letting a drop or two fall into water it becomes hard. Put in the violets and keep them in until the sugar again boils, then rub the sugar against the sides of the pan until it is white; stir all together till the sugar leaves the violets, then drain them on a sieve or fine white cloth. Set the violets on the shallow end of the sieve in a lightly warm oven and turn them two or three times; watch carefully, as they must not become cold till dry.

A COUPLE of lovers came together for the first time in a long while:

She—Why, George, you have grown a moustache since I saw you last.

He—Yes, darling, I let it grow in order to give you a pleasant surprise on your birthday.


**Money Made Keeping Hens.**

Hundreds of farmers who never kept an account, would kill every "pesky hen" on the farm, if it was not for the "women folks. The women intuitively know that the hens do not "eat their heads off every six months," but properly kept pay better than any other farm animals.

This is true. A record, simple to keep, so it would be used and show the facts in detail, would prove that every hen paid a profit. They could be made to pay, from one to three dollars each. Mr. James L. Burgess, Nashua, N. H., reported to the Nashau *Telegraph*, that his wife made a clean net profit last year, of $24.59 for eggs alone, from only sixteen hens. He thinks her success was largely due, to using Sheridan's Condition Powder, a much advertised preparation to make the hens lay.

Do your hens pay like that? Do you want to learn how to make them pay better? Are you in delicate health, and want to commence poultry raising, for the sake of open air employment? If so, get some reliable advice how to do it. A new, enlarged, and much improved edition of that valuable book, the Farmer's Poultry Raising Guide, has just been printed. It contains much very practical information.

Among the many new features, which every person who keeps hens should have, is blank records and accounts for each month of the year. It also contains a long series of very valuable articles, by A. F. Hunter, "How to Make Money With a Few Hens." Of him the Lowell, Mass., Journal says: "The most sensible poultry literature we have read we find under the name A. F. Hunter. He evidently knows what he is talking about." These two features alone, are worth ten times the cost of the book; which the publishers, I. S. Johnson & Co., 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass., send, postpaid, for only 25 cents in stamps.

There is really no way that persons on a farm or near a large town can secure a cash income, a cash income, with so little effort, as by keeping a few hens. For such, this book is very valuable. Send to Johnson & Co., for testimonial circular.

G. W. Cushing, of Hingham, Mass., says: "I believe the Farmer's Poultry Raising Guide, which I received with a large can of Sheridan's Powder (alt for $1.20) contains more practical knowledge for a person raising only a few fowls than many poultry books which cost two dollars.


Potel, a German scientist, makes an artificial cork from glue, glycerine and tannin. It is elastic, impervious, strong, durable and cheap.


## All Run Down

From the weakening effects of warm weather, by hard work, or from a long illness, you need a good tonic and blood purifier. Hood's Sarsaparilla gives a good appetite, strengthens the whole system, purifies the blood, regulates the digestion.

"It affords me much pleasure to recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla. My health two years ago was very poor. My friends thought I was going with consumption. I commenced using Hood's Sarsaparilla, took five bottles of it, and to-day I can do as hard a day's work as I ever could. It saved me from the grave and put me on my feet a sound, healthy man." WILL R. D. TRIBBEY, 144 East Main Street, Wiggonsville, Ohio.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

**100 Doses One Dollar**


"WHAT in the world, John," asked his wife, "did you open that can of tomatoes with?"

"Can opener, of course," he growled, "what do you s'pose I opened it with?"

"I thought, from the language you used, you were opening it with prayer.

"WHY didn't you come when I rang? asked a lady of her colored servant.

"Bekase I din'n' heah de bell,"

"Hereafter when you don't hear the bell you come and tell me so."

"Yassum."

MADAM—Molly, I saw a man kissing you over the fence. Who was that man?

Molly (hesitatingly)—Excuse—me—but—I—think—

"Who was it? Speak out!"

"It was—probably my brother."

"I GIVE way to no man," said the coal dealer, haughtily.

"No," replied the one he was disputing with, "you give no right weigh and never did."

SWELL (to importunate beggar)—I have no pennies at present, my good man. I will hand you something coming back.

Beggar (dolorously)—Ah, sir, it was doing business on credit that reduced me to this.

GUEST—Is my dinner ready yet?

New Waiter—O, certainly; it was ready yesterday. It is just being warmed over a little.

THE farming of the future must be gradually contracted in the number of acres. Higher, cultivation, more remunerative crops, less hard work over broad fields and closer attention to special paying crops on the fields that surround the house. More pasture, more stock and plenty of ensilage—this insures the purchase of less commercial fertilizer and the very best results from the contents of the barnyard.

YOU cannot get two crops from the the land without doing injury unless the land be highly manured. The custom of securing a crop of hay from the orchard robs the trees. The more hay the less fruit. The fruit crop needs as careful attention as any other. All crops grown in the orchard other than the one deserved from the trees simply retard the growth of the trees and lessen their bearing capacity.


**To-Night and To-Morrow Night,**

And each day and night during the week you can get at all druggists' Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs, acknowledged to be the most successful remedy ever sold for the cure of Coughs, Croup, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Asthma, and Consumption. Get a bottle *to-day* and keep it always in the house, so you can check your cold at once. Price 50c and $1. Sample bottles free.


Swine-plague and cholera are separate contagious diseases. One effects the bowels and the other the lungs, and it is possible for an animal to have both diseases at the same time.


"There is nothing you require of your agents but what is just and reasonable and strictly in accordance with business principles." That's the sort of testimony any house can be proud of, and it is the testimony of hundreds of men who are profitably employed by B. F. Johnson & Co., Richmond, Va. Write for full particulars.


GRANDMOTHER (to granddaughter)—What is that you are readin', Cicely, dear?

Granddaughter—One of Zola's novels.

"Is it interestin'?"

"Well-er-you wouldn't be interested in it, grandmamma."


That tired feeling, so subtle and yet so overpowering, is entirely overcome by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which tones and strengthens the system and gives a good appetite. Be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla. "100 Doses One Dollar" is true only of this peculiar medicine.


An exchange says: The rich man cannot enter the kingdom of Heaven, but he can have a thundering good time at the seashore.


**Frazer Axle Grease.**

One trial will convince you that it is the best. Ask your dealer for the Frazer Axle Grease, and take no other. Every box has our trade mark on.


As a rule no pigs on the farm should be kept over a year in order to secure a good growth.


**FITS:** All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St. Phila., Pa.


Some men look upon waltzing as waisting time, but they manage to squeeze some enjoyment out of it.


Nothing Cures Dropsy, Gravel, Bright's, Heart, Diabetes, Urinary, Liver Diseases, Nervousness, &c., like Cann's Kidney Cure. Office, 831 Arch St., Phila. $1 a bottle, 6 for $5. At Druggists. Cures the worst cases. Cure guaranteed. Try it.


On the farm the growing pigs ought to have plenty of exercise. Confine them only when fattening.


**Rupture cure guaranteed by** Dr. J. B. Mayer, 831 Arch St., Phil'a, Pa. Ease at once, no operation or delay from business, attested by thousands of cures after others fail, advice free, send for circular.


A granite shaft recently quarried in Vinalhaven is the largest piece of stone ever quarried. It is 115 feet long, 10 feet square at the base, and weighs 850 tons.

JOHNNY, who is four years old, was playing in the yard one day, and a lady who lives close by wished to have the eggs, if any were laid since her last visit to the hennery, brought in. She said to the little boy: "Johnny, will you go to the hennery and see if there are any eggs there? Don't bring in the china ones; leave them there, but if there be any others bring them in."

Johnny started to do the bidding and soon returned with two or three broken eggs and his pinafore soiled. The lady, seeing him coming, exclaimed:

"Oh, Johnny, how did you break the eggs?"

Johnny looked at her in surprise and said: "How could I tell whether they were china eggs or not, if I didn't try them."

"BAD cess to these fashion papers, say oi, Mrs. Mulligan."

"An' phat's the matter with the fashion papers, Mrs. Brannigan."

"Sure an' I read in wan of 'em that watered velvet was the latest thing begobs in millinery."

"Yis."

"Well, so oi got some, I did, an' soaked it over night, an' be jabers it isn't fit to look at the day. Bad cess to the papers say oi."

SUMMER RESORT HOTEL MAN—I am very sorry, sir, but you won't do here and I must dispense with your services.

New Clerk—Eh! What's the matter?

"You are too thin skinned."

"Sir?"

"Oh, I mean no offence, none at all; it's your misfortune, not your fault. You see your skin is so thin that the blood shows through. You blush up easily and when the thermometer is over 150 in the shade your face gets so red and you look so uncomfortable that it drives away custom."

HUSBAND (who has been acting a little guiltily ever since he returned from the office)—Nellie, dear, I fear—indeed, I am quite sure—you must have seen me kiss the housemaid this morning. How can I—

Nellie Dear (sweetly)—Oh, never mind, Edward, dear; I kissed the grocer's boy and the gas man before you had reached the street car. It's all right.

And how mad that injured and insulted husband was! How he did whoop things up! Man is a funny animal, anyhow.

MISS ETHEL—Who was the old gentleman who took you in to dinner, Clara?

Miss Clara—An old bachelor friend of papa's. He was delightful.

"I shouldn't think you would find a bald-headed old bachelor a very delightful companion at dinner."

"Oh, but he was; he attracted all the flies."

HEAD OF THE HOUSE—I see that the new girl has a wart on her nose and is cross-eyed and frowsy.

Wife—Yes, John; that is why I employed her.

"I'VE bawled my throat sore yellin' for those oysters," said an angry customer in a restaurant. "What's the matter?"

"Orders ahead, sah," explained the waiter. "Yo'll fin' dem raw oysters wery soothin', sah, fo' sore throat."

DAUGHTER—Papa, dear, Mr. Sampson is coming to-night, and I wish when you go to bed that you would close the transom over your door.

Father (humbly)—Do I snore so loudly as all that?

"Yes, papa; and I don't want Mr. Sampson to think that that sort of thing runs in the family."

COUNTRY GROOM (to waiter)—Raw oysters for two, mister.

Waiter—Yes, sir—have 'em in the shell?

Groom (to bride)—That suit you, lovey?

Bride (dubiously)—Why—er—yes, John, if you think you kin open them 'thout makin'a muss.

"That Miss Jones is a nice-looking girl, isn't she?"

"Yes, and she'd be the belle of the town if it wasn't for one thing."

"What's that?"

"She has catarrh so bad it is unpleasant to be near her. She has tried a dozen things and nothing helps her. I am sorry, for I like her, but that doesn't make it any less disagreeable for one to be around her."

Now if she had used Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, there would have been nothing of the kind said, for it will cure catarrh every time.

The waste slag from the basic converters, especially where the ore is of a phosphorescent nature, is being extensively ground up for manure. It is in great demand.


**A Babe in the House**

is the source of much sunshine and joy, brightening many a dark cloud and lightening many a heavy load—but joys continual abide only in a healthy body. The Creator with great wisdom has distributed over the earth vegetable remedies for every ill of human kind. This marvelous Laboratory reveals its secrets to man only by long and searching labor. Few men have attained greater success than Dr. R. V. Pierce; nor devised for suffering humanity a greater production than his "Golden Medical Discovery," the unfailing remedy for consumption in its earlier stages, as well as for chronic nasal catarrh, scrotula, tumors and all blood disorders.


Dr. Simmons, of Tokio, Japan, injects morphine as near the affected joint as possible as a remedy for gout. One injection is generally sufficient to relieve an attack.


**An Extraordinary Phenomenon.**

No other term than the above would apply to the woman who could see her youthful beauty fading away without a pang of regret. Many a woman becomes prematurely old and haggard because of functional derangement. What a pity that all such do not know that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will restore their organs to a normal state, and make them youthful and beautiful once more! For the ills to which the daughters of Eve are peculiarly liable the "Prescription" is a sovereign remedy. It is the only medicine sold by druggists under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be returned. See guarantee on bottle wrapper.

# LACTATED FOOD

## ENDORSED BY 10,000 PHYSICIANS

**As a perfect food for invalids, in dyspepsia, fevers, sick headache, diarrhœa, feeble digestion, and all wasting diseases, and for infants deprived of mother's milk, or when weaning.**

## The Favorite Food in Hospitals

**Hahnemann Hospital.**
NEW YORK CITY.

"We have been using Lactated Food for several months past in cases of dyspepsia, after operations, and with children, and in all cases it has answered admirably. We would gladly recommend it as a food easily digested, nutritious, and not disagreeable to the patient."
F. S. FULTON, M. D., House Surgeon.

**New York Infant Asylum.**
MT. VERNON, N. Y.

"We are using your Lactated Food in our infant asylum whenever we require the use of artificial food, and find it superior to any which we have ever used. Being pleasant to the taste, it is specially adapted to children. We have in our branch institution over 250 children."
MRS. L. M. BATES,
Chairman of Mt. Vernon Branch.

**The Most Palatable, Nutritious, and Digestible Food**

THE BEST AND MOST ECONOMICAL FOOD.
**150 Meals for an Infant for $1.00.**
Easily prepared. At Druggists—25 cts., 50 cts., $1.

☞ A valuable pamphlet on "The Nutrition of Infants and Invalids," free on application.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., BURLINGTON, VT.

**70,000 AGENTS WANTED to supply FIFTY MILLIONS people with**
THE LIFE OF **BEN HARRISON** By the author of **BEN HUR.**
*Gen. Lew Wallace*, the *eminent* Author, Statesman, Diplomat, and *Lifelong friend of Gen. Harrison*, is writing the *only authorized Biography*. "*No man living more competent.*"—EX-GOV. PORTER, of Ind. Millions have read Ben Hur and want Ben Harrison by same author. Selling *immensely*. *By mail* $2.00. *Greatest Money Making book yet.* Outfits 50 cts. HUBBARD BROS., 723 Chestnut St., Phila.


"NAOMI," he said softly, as he gazed at the moon above them, "isn't the evening beautiful? Do you know, strange fancies throng my mind on a night like this. Every zephyr seems to bear gentle voices, perhaps from the spirit world. Do you hear such voices?

Silence for a moment.

"I think I do, George."

"What do they sound like to you?"

"They are very indistinct, but they make me think that papa and brother Henry are calling the dog."


**Cure for Rheumatism.**

G. G. Treat, of West Granville, Mass., writes of ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS: For rheumatism, neuralgia, pain in the side or back, coughs, colds, bruises, and any local weakness, they truly possess wonderful curative qualities. I have recommended them to my neighbors with the happiest results, many of whom but for ALLCOCK'S PLASTERS would be in a crippled condition at home. In every instance where they have been faithfully and properly applied the result has been wonderfully satisfactory.


The hogs in the pens can be made to manufacture considerable manure if a little pains is taken to save.


**SCHENCK'S Mandrake Pills.**
For Bilious & Liver Complaints

They have been tried for over fifty years, and are to-day the most popular in use. Your fathers and mothers used them. They are the Safest, Purest, and Best Remedy for Liver and Stomach Diseases ever compounded.

For Sale by all Druggists. Price 25 cts. per box; 5 boxes for 65 cts.; or sent by mail, postage free, on receipt of price. Dr. J. H. Schenck & Son, Phila., Pa.

**MARVELOUS MEMORY DISCOVERY.**

Any book learned in one reading. Mind wandering cured. Speaking without notes. Wholly unlike Artificial Systems. Piracy condemned by Supreme Court. Great inducements to correspondence classes.

Prospectus, with opinions of Dr. Wm. A. Hammond, the world-famed Specialist in Mind diseases, Daniel Greenleaf Thompson, the great Psychologist, and others, sent post free by Prof. A. LOISETTE, 237 Fifth Ave., New York.




**Ely's Cream Balm**
Price 50 Cents.
WILL CURE
**CATARRH**
Apply Balm into each nostril.
ELY BROS. 56 Warren st., N. Y.

**Drs. J. N. & J. B. HOBENSACK,**



Surgical & Medical Office,
206 N. Second St., Phila.
Estab. 40 years. Make specialty of treating all forms of Nervous debility, loss of vigor, youthful imprudence and all forms of special diseases. Consultation by mail strictly private and confidential.
**SEND FOR BOOK.**
Office Hours 8 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 6 to 9 P. M. Closed on Sundays.

**AFFLICTED AND UNFORTUNATE**
After all others fail consult
**Dr. LOBB**
329 N. 15th St., below Callowhill, Phila., Pa.
20 years experience in all SPECIAL diseases. Permanently restores those weakened by early indiscretions, &c. Call or write. Advice free and strictly confidential. Hours: 11 a. m. till 2, and 7 to 9 evenings.
Send stamp for book.

**MARYLAND FARMS.**
Fruit and Truck'ng Lands for sale. For description, &c., address KLECKNER & STEWART, Cambridge, Md.

**$100 to $300** made working for us. Agents preferred who can furnish their own horses and give their whole time to the business. Spare moments may be profitably employed also. A few vacancies in towns and cities. B. F. JOHNSON & CO., 1013 Main St., Richmond, Va.

**PENSIONS** $80,000,000 for Soldiers, Sailors, their widows or parents. PENSIONS INCREASED. Discharges procured. $2 No pension, NO FEE. Latest law, pamphlet Free! PATRICK O'FARRELL, Atty, Washington, D. C.

**GOLD** Live at home and make more money working for us than at anything else in the world. Either sex. Costly outfit FREE. Terms FREE. Address, TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

**AGENTS WANTED.** Large profits. TIDY MOLDER CO., Meadville, Pa.

**$5 to $8 a day.** Samples worth $1.50 FREE. Lines not under the horse's feet. Write Brewster Safety Rein Holder Co., Holly, Mich.

**Blair's Pills.** Great English Gout and Rheumatic Remedy. Oval Box, 24 round, 14 Pills.

**OPIUM HABIT** painlessly cured in 10 to 20 Days. Sanitarium or Home Treatment. Trial Free. No Cure, No Pay. The Humane Remedy Co., La Fayette, Ind.
35 592

**JODER'S PASTILLES.** A Sure ASTHMA relief. Price 25 cts. by mail. HOWELL & CO., Jamestown, Chau. Co., N. Y.

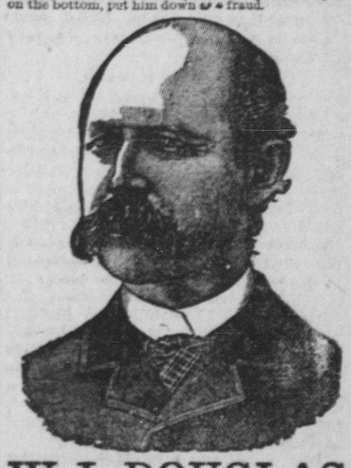
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For Bilious & Liver Complaints

They have been tried for over fifty years, and are to-day the most popular in use. Your fathers and mothers used them. They are the Safest, Purest, and Best Remedy for Liver and Stomach Diseases ever compounded.

For Sale by all Druggists. Price 25 cts. per box; 5 boxes for 65 cts.; or sent by mail, postage free, on receipt of price. Dr. J. H. Schenck & Son, Phila., Pa.

**CAUTION**

Beware of Fraud, as my name and the price are stamped on the bottom of all my advertised shoes before leaving the factory, which protect the wearers against high prices and inferior goods. If a dealer offers W. L. Douglas shoes at a reduced price, or says he has them without my name and price stamped on the bottom, put him down as a fraud.



**W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE.** FOR GENTLEMEN.

The only fine calf $3 Seamless Shoe in the world made without tacks or nails. As stylish and durable as those costing $5 or $6, and having no tacks or nails to wear the stocking or hurt the feet, makes them as comfortable and well-fitting as a hand sewed shoe. Buy the best. None genuine unless stamped on bottom "W. L. Douglas $3 Shoe, warranted."

W. L. DOUGLAS $4 SHOE, the original and only hand sewed welt $4 shoe, which equals custom-made shoes costing from $6 to $9.

W. L. DOUGLAS $2.50 SHOE is unexcelled for heavy wear.

W. L. DOUGLAS $2 SHOE is worn by all Boys, and is the best school shoe in the world.

All the above goods are made in Congress, Button and Lace, and if not sold by your dealer, write W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.






**Dutcher's -:- Lightning FLY KILLER**
Is quick death; easily prepared and used; no danger; flies don't live long enough to get away. Use it early, freely; rid the house of them and live at peace. Don't take anything "just as good." There is nothing like the genuine Dutcher's. FRED'K DUTCHER, St. Albans, Vt.

**BIG G**
Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture. Sold only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio.

I prescribe and fully endorse Big G as the only specific for the certain cure of this disease.
G. H. INGRAHAM, M. D.
Amsterdam, N. Y.

We have sold Big G for many years, and it has given the best of satisfaction.
D. R. DYCHE & CO.
Chicago, Ill.
Trade Mark. **$1.00.** Sold by Druggists.

**FITS STOPPED FREE.**
Marvelous Success.
Insane Persons Restored.
Dr. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER
For all BRAIN & NERVE DISEASES. Only sure cure for Nerve Affections, Fits, Epilepsy, etc. INVALUABLE if taken as directed. $5 Fits after first day's use. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit patients, they paying express charges on box when received. Send name, P. O. and express address of afflicted to DR. KLINE, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. See Druggists. BEWARE OF IMITATING FRAUDS.



**JONES** OF BINGHAMTON
PAYS the FREIGHT
Ton Wagon Scales, Steel Levers, Steel Bearings, Brass Beam and Box for $60.
Every size Scale. For free price list mention this paper and address JONES OF BINGHAMTON, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

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ONE AGENT FOR THIS COUNTY.
To take orders for enlarging SMALL PHOTOGRAPHS into
**LIFE-SIZE CRAYON PICTURES.**
The pictures are really beautiful. Likeness guaranteed. Agents can easily get orders and make a large commission. Address,
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**FRAZER AXLE GREASE.**
Best in the World. Made only by the Frazer Lubricator Co., at Chicago, N. Y. & St. Louis. Sold everywhere.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

# THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR and PROP'R

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CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS, SEPT. 13, 1888


## THE KEYSTONE STATE.

### NEWS TOPICS OF LOCAL INTEREST TO PENNSYLVANIANS.

**Facts and Fancies Gleaned from Many Sources and Boiled Down to Brief Paragraphs for the Benefit of Busy Readers.**

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—A special dispatch from Philadelphia to The Telegram says:

A sensation has been sprung in official circles by the arrest of Assistant Highway Commissioner Daniel Ahern and Street Contractors Oliver Wilson and Edwin H. Vare, on the charge of conspiring to cheat the city treasury.

Agent Addis, of the Citizens' Municipal association, prefers the charge and obtained the warrants. Agent Addis says that the committee have the "dead wood" on the accused and adds:

"This is only a starter. We've got evidence enough to put a lot of people in prison. The exposure of this thing will turn the town up, and there will be more than one man that will tremble in his boots when he hears that Ahern, Wilson and Vare have been arrested. This is not the outcome of the Moyamensing avenue job alone. There are other things behind it. The association has not done this thing without careful consideration. It has moved slowly and cautiously, and you may depend upon it that they had things pretty pat before they went to such extreme measures.

"As to the exact evidence that has been gathered, that will be developed at the hearing. Unless there is some great hedging done this will be one of the biggest sensations that has occurred in the municipal government of Philadelphia in a good many years. Why, we have collected evidence that is more criminating than the evidence that put Tweed in prison and broke up the Tweed ring."

**An Officer Murdered.**

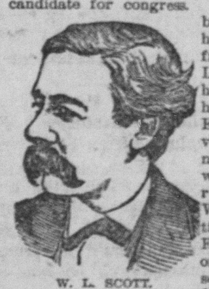
PITTSBURG, Sept. 5.—William Miller, a private officer of Allegheny City, was shot and almost instantly killed by John Demmey, a negro, shortly after 1 o'clock in the morning.

**A Fossilized Human Head.**

CARLISLE, Pa., Sept. 8.—W. F. Horn, of this place, has in his posesssion a fossilized head of a being very much like the human being of today. The formation of the face is almost perfect. It was found a few days ago in Perry county, near Gibson's Rock, embedded in sandstone. Mr. Horn has taken a plaster cast of it and forwarded it to the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia to obtain an opinion about it.

**Mr. Scott Renominated.**

ERIE, Sept. 5.—The Democratic congressional conferees of the Erie-Crawford district met today in Union City to nominate a candidate for congress. The chairmen of both committees handed in letters from Hon. William L. Scott, in which he reiterated what he had said in the Erie county convention, that under no circumstances would he accept a renomination. When the nominations were opened Frank B. Guthrie, of Titusville, presented the name of Mr. Scott, and T. S. Alberstadt seconded the nomination. As there were no other names presented the nomination was made by acclamation, and a committee was appointed to notify Mr. Scott. Prior to adjourning resolutions indorsing the administration, Mr. Scott's career in congress and his Chinese bill were passed. The Democrats are determined to force Mr. Scott into the field if it can be done, notwithstanding his repeated refusals to be a candidate for renomination.



W. L. SCOTT.

**A Missing Deputy Collector.**

OIL CITY, Pa., Sept. 8.—Collector Bigler, of Pittsburg, chief of this internal revenue district, has been in the city to institute search for R. G. Beveridge, deputy collector, who has been missing since Aug. 6.

**The Evangelical Synod.**

PITTSBURG, Sept. 8.—At the Evangelical Lutheran synod an amendment to the constitution was adopted providing that "the young people must be made acquainted with the prevailing false doctrines, and that they be instructed in God's word before and after confirmation."

**Fatal Somnambulism.**

NORRISTOWN, Pa., Sept. 5.—Frank Baker, the 19-year-old son of Hotel Proprietor Cyrus Baker, of this city, while walking in his sleep during the night, fell from the fourth story window of the hotel to the stone pavement and was instantly killed. His father heard the fall and rushed out to see Frank stretched on the ground covered with blood and with his skull battered in. The young man was clever and very popular. He had been previously known to walk in his sleep.

**Murdered by Thieves.**

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., Sept. 8.—Ida Troxell, aged 22, living near Glasgow, a village in the northern part of this county, returned from a berrying trip to find two men ransacking the house. She sent her little sister for help and stayed to watch. When her sister returned with neighbors Ida was found shot through the heart. The thieves killed her with her own revolver.

**Very Malicious Mischief.**

DELAWARE WATER GAP, Pa., Sept. 10.—Some miscreants broke into the library of the Water Gap house and stole or demolished the valuable collection of Indian relics belonging to the proprietor, Luke W. Brodhead. Mr. Brodhead has been working on his collection for fifty years and had undoubtedly the most valuable collection of the kind in the world. It included specimens of all Indian implements of warfare, pipes, wampum, cooking vessels, etc., and was valued very highly by the owner. Many of the articles were stolen and the others destroyed. A reward has been offered for the return of the relics.

**A Bottled Confession of Murder.**

CARLISLE, Pa., Aug. 10.—While removing the debris of the flood from a field near Eckaras Bridge, John Gill found a bottle corked and sealed and containing a piece of paper, upon which this was written in lead pencil: "You will find the body of a dead man in the woods near McLoy's. I killed him and expected to drown myself. (Signed) J. ATAAK." There was no date, and the latter part of the signature is not plainly written.

# THE LETTER IS OUT.

## President Cleveland Formally Accepts a Renomination.

## HIS VIEW OF THE CAMPAIGN

### Tariff Reform the Burden of His Theme.

### PROTECTION, TAXATION, TRUSTS.

**The Mills Bill and the Democratic National Platform Heartily Approved. Commendation for the Course of the Democratic Party on Important Questions of the Day and Unstinted Criticism of the Republican Party—Methods of Relief from Existing Evils Suggested—He Touches Upon Monopolies as Opposed to the Interests of the Workingman, the Restriction of Pauper Immigration, the Maintenance of American Rights, Etc.**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Following is the full text of President Cleveland's letter of acceptance:

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8, 1888.

Hon. Patrick A. Collins and others, committee, etc.:

GENTLEMEN—In addressing to you my formal acceptance of the nomination to the presidency of the United States, my thoughts persistently dwell upon the impressive relation of such action to the American people, whose confidence is thus invited, and to the political party to which I belong, just entering upon a contest for continued supremacy.

The world does not afford a spectacle more sublime than is furnished when millions of free and intelligent Americans select their chief magistrate, and bid one of their number to find the highest earthly honor and the full measure of duty in the ready submission to their will.

It follows that a candidate for this high office can never forget that when the turmoil and the strife which attend the selection of its incumbent shall be heard no more, there must be in the quiet calm which follows a complete and solemn self consecration by the people's chosen president of every faculty and endeavor to the service of a confiding and generous nation of freemen.

These thoughts are intensified by the light of my experience in the presidential office, which has soberly impressed me with the severe responsibilities which it imposes, while it has quickened my love for American institutions and taught me the priceless value of the trust of my countrymen.

It is of the highest importance that those who administer our government should jealously protect and maintain the rights of American citizens at home and abroad, and should strive to achieve for our country her proper place among the nations of the earth; but there is no people whose home interests are so great, and whose numerous objects of domestic concern deserve so much watchfulness and care.

Among these are the regulation of a sound financial system suited to our needs, thus securing an efficient agency of national wealth and general prosperity; the construction and equipment of means of defense, to insure our national safety and maintain the honor beneath which such national safety reposes; the protection of our national domain, still stretching beyond the needs of a century's expansion, and its preservation for the settler and the pioneer of our marvelous growth; a sensible and sincere recognition of the value of American labor, leading to the scrupulous care and just appreciation of the interests of our workingmen; the limitation and checking of such monopolistic tendencies and schemes as interfere with the advantages and benefits which the people may rightly claim; a generous regard and care for our surviving soldiers and sailors and for the widows and orphans of such as have died, to the end that while the appreciation of their services and sacrifices is quicked, the application of their pension fund to improper cases may be prevented; protection against a servile immigration which injuriously competes with our laboring men in the field of toil, and adds to our population an element ignorant of our institutions and laws, impossible of assimilation with our people and dangerous to our peace and welfare; a strict and steadfast adherence to the principles of civil service reform and a thorough execution of the laws passed for their enforcement, thus permitting to our people the advantages of business methods in the operation of their government; the guaranty to our colored citizens of all their rights of citizenship and their just recognition and encouragement in all things pertaining to that relation; a firm, patient and humane Indian policy, so that in peaceful relations with the government the civilization of the Indian may be promoted with resulting quiet and safety to the settlers on our frontier; and the curtailment of public expense by the introduction of economical methods in every department of the government.

The pledges contained in the platform adopted by the late convention of the national Democracy lead to the advancement of these objects and insure good government—the aspiration of every true American citizen and the motive for every patriotic action and effort. In the consciousness that much has been done in the direction of good government by the present administration, and submitting its record to the fair inspection of my countrymen, I indorse the platform thus presented, with the determination that if I am again called to the chief magistracy there shall be a continuance of devoted endeavor to advance the interests of the entire country.

Our scale of Federal taxation and its consequences largely engross at this time the attention of our citizens, and the people are soberly considering the necessity of measures of relief.

Our government is the creation of the people, established to carry out their designs and accomplish their good. It was founded on justice and was made for a free, intelligent and virtuous people. It is only useful when within their control, and only serves them well when regulated and guided by their constant touch. It is a free government, because it guarantees to every American citizen the unrestricted personal use and enjoyment of all the reward of his toil, and of all his income, except what may be his fair contribution to necessary public expense. Therefore it is not only the right, but the duty of a free people, in the enforcement of this guaranty, to insist that such expense should be strictly limited to the actual public needs.

It seems perfectly clear that when the government, this instrumentality created and maintained by the people to do their bidding, turns upon them and through an utter perversion of its powers extorts from their labor and capital tribute largely in excess of public necessities, the creature has rebelled against the creator and the masters are robbed by their servants.

The cost of the government must continue to be met by tariff duties collected at our custom house upon imported goods, and by internal revenue taxes assessed upon spirituous and malt liquors, tobacco and oleomargarine.

I suppose it is needless to explain that all these duties and assessments are added to the price of the articles upon which they are levied, and thus become a tax upon all those who buy these articles for use and consumption. I suppose, too, it is well understood that the effect of this tariff taxation is not limited to the consumers of imported articles, but that the duties imposed upon such articles permit a corresponding increase in price to be laid upon domestic productions of the same kind, which increase, paid by all our people and consumers of home productions and entering every American home, constitutes a form of taxation as certain and as inevitable as though the amount was annually paid into the hand of the tax gatherer.

These results are inseparable from the plan we have adopted for the collection of our revenue by tariff duties. They are not mentioned to discredit the system, but by way of preface to the statement that every million of dollars collected at our custom houses for duties upon imported articles and paid into the public treasury represent many millions more which, though never reaching the national treasury, are paid by our citizens as the increased cost of domestic productions resulting from our tariff laws. In these circumstances, and in view of this necessary effect of the operation of our plan for raising revenue, the absolute duty of limiting the rate of tariff charges to the necessities of a frugal and economical administration of the government seems to be perfectly plain. The continuance, upon a pretext of meeting public expenditures, of such a scale of tariff taxation as draws from the substance of the people a sum largely in excess of public needs is surely something which under a government based upon justice, and which finds its strength and usefulness in the faith and trust of the people, ought not to be tolerated.

While the heaviest burdens incident to the necessities of the government are uncomplainingly borne, light burdens become grievous and intolerable when not justified by such necessities.

Unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation.

And yet this is our condition. We are annually collecting at our custom houses and by means of our internal revenue taxation many millions in excess of all legitimate public needs. As a consequence there now remains in the national treasury a surplus of more than $130,000,000.

No better evidence could be furnished that the people are exorbitantly taxed. The extent of the superfluous burden indicated by this surplus will be better appreciated when it is suggested that such surplus alone represents taxation aggregating more than $108,000 in in a county containing 50,000 inhabitants.

Taxation has always been the feature of organized government the hardest to reconcile with the people's ideas of freedom and happiness. When presented in a direct form nothing will arouse popular discontent more quickly and profoundly than unjust and unnecessary taxation. Our farmers, mechanics, laborers and all our citizens closely scan the slightest increase in the taxes assessed upon their lands and other property, and demand good reasons for such increase. And yet they seem to be expected in some quarters to regard the unnecessary volume of insidious and indirect taxation visited upon them by our present rate of tariff duties with indifference, if not with favor.

The surplus revenue now remaining in the treasury not only furnishes conclusive proof of unjust taxation, but its existence constitutes a separate and independent menace to the prosperity of the people.

This vast accumulation of idle funds represents that much money drawn from the circulating medium of the country, which is needed in the channels of trade and business.

It is a great mistake to suppose that the consequences which follow the continual withdrawal and hoarding by the government of the currency of the people are not of immediate importance to the mass of our citizens, and only concerns those engaged in large financial transactions.

In the restless enterprise and activity which free and ready money among the people produces is found that opportunity for labor and employment and that impetus to business and production which bring in their train prosperity to our citizens in every station and vocation. New ventures, new investments in business and manufacture, the construction of new and important works, and the enlargement of enterprises already established depend largely upon obtaining money upon easy terms with fair security; and all these things are stimulated by an abundant volume of circulating medium. Even the harvested grain of the farmer remains without a market unless money is forthcoming for its movement and transportation to the seaboard.

The first results of a scarcity of money among the people is the exaction of severe terms for its use. Increasing distrust and timidity is followed by a refusal to loan or advance on any terms. Investors refuse all risks and decline all securities, and in a general fright the money still in the hands of the people is persistently hoarded. It is quite apparent that when this perfectly natural, if not inevitable, stage is reached depression in all business and enterprise will, as a necessary consequence, lessen the opportunity for work and employment, and reduce salaries and the wages of labor.

Instead, then, of being exempt from the influence and effect of an immense surplus lying idle in the national treasury, our wage earners and others who rely upon their labor for support are most of all directly concerned in the situation. Others, seeing the approach of danger, may provide against it, but it will find those depending upon their daily toil for bread unprepared, helpless and defenseless. Such a state of affairs does not present a case of idleness resulting from disputes between the laboring man and his employer, but it produces an absolute and enforced stoppage of employment and wages.

In reviewing the bad effects of this accumulated surplus, and the scale of tariff rates by which it is produced, we must not overlook the tendency towards gross and scandalous public extravagance which a congested treasury induces, nor the fact that we are maintaining, without excuse, in a time of profound peace, substantially the rate of tariff duties imposed in time of war, when the necessities of the government justified the imposition of the weightiest burdens upon the people.

Divers plans have been suggested for the return of this accumulated surplus to the people and the channels of trade. Some of these devices are at variance with all rules of good finance; some are delusive, some are absurd, and some betray by their reckless extravagance the demoralizing influence of a great surplus of public money upon the judgments of individuals.

While such efforts should be made as are consistent with public duty and sanctioned by sound judgment, to avoid danger by the useful disposition of the surplus now remaining in the treasury it is evident that if its distribution was accomplished another accumulation would soon take its place if the constant flow of redundant income was not checked at its source by a reform in our present tariff law.

We do not propose to deal with these con-

continued on opposite page.


# ! SPRING OPENING !

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Our New Stock of Goods for Spring and Summer Wear is being unpacked and contains many new designs, patterns and styles.

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a positive cure for Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping-Cough, Catarrh, Hoarseness, Influenza, Spitting Blood, Bronchitis, Asthma, Lung Fever, Pleurisy, and all diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs. As an Expectorant it has no equal. Consumption has been cured times without number by its timely use. It heals the ulcerated surfaces, and cures when all other remedies fail. Fifty-six years of constant use has proven its virtues. Every family should keep it in the house. Sold everywhere. Henry, Johnson & Lord, Proprietors, Burlington, Vt.

## Dr. Henry Baxter's Mandrake Bitters

are a sure cure for Costiveness, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Diseases of the Kidneys, Torpid Liver, Rheumatism, Dizziness, Sick Headache, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, Apoplexy, Palpitations, Eruptions and Skin Diseases. Keep the Stomach, Bowels, and Digestive Organs in good working order, and perfect health will be the result. Ladies and others subject to Sick Headache will find relief and permanent cure by the use of these Bitters. Being tonic and mildly purgative they purify the blood. Price 25 cts. per bottle. For sale by all dealers in medicine. Henry, Johnson & Lord, Proprietors, Burlington, Vt.

Henry, Johnson & Lord, Proprietors of

## Arnica and Oil Liniment

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| Millheim Boro | | Sam'l Weiser, Jr., |
| Centre Hall Boro | | J W McCormick, |
| Philipsburg | 1st W | Jerry Yankey, |
| | 2d W | Joseph Riley |
| | 3d W | Jackson Gorton, |
| Unionville Boro | | J C Smith. |
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| Boggs twp | N P | Geo Brown, |
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PUBLIC SALE.—AT THE RESIDENCE OF Levi Murray, Centre Hall, on Saturday, Sept. 15, the following articles: Buggy bodies, spring wagon boxes, hearse body and gearing, spokes, wagon and buggy hubs, hickory, ash and oak plank, linn boards, spring wagon gearing, wagon tongues, hickory axles, barrow frames, axlebeds, reaches, dash leather, varnish, and other articles in the same line. Terms made known on day of sale.

—Mr. George W. Vonada, the well known thresherman, of Madisonburg informs the farmers that he will be ready to thresh their crops in good shape and respectfully solicits a trial. 3m

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*Morning and Afternoon Sessions every Weekday except Saturday*

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AT the beginning of the twenty fourth (24) year, the Principal desires to express his deep sense of thankfulness for generous support in the past, and to solicit a continuance of that preference and good will he has so long enjoyed.

He respectfully begs leave to assure patrons that he has arranged a course of study for the present year by which young men and women can the more readily acquire the increased qualification and broader knowledge now demanded by business men and merchants.

He has again created new positions, and still further increased the staff of instructors, by which means he confidently expects to impart a larger amount of knowledge of commercial sciences without any appreciable increase in the length of time needed to complete the course of study.

Eleven hundred and eighty eight (1188) Students in attendance last year.

Ladies and gentlemen may enroll at any time, and will be charged only from the date of beginning their studies. Office now open.

Office open after September 1st on Monday, Tuesday and Thursday evenings till 9.

Call or write for circular or commencement proceedings.

THOMAS MAY PEIRCE, M. A.
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NEW MILLINER SHOP.

The undersigned has opened a millinery shop in Jacob Lee's house near the depot at Centre Hall.

The patronage of the public is solicited All are invited.

p. 19th SADIE E. GROVE.


ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Caroline McMinn, dec'd., late of Potter township, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

P. B. JORDON,
aug30tt Administrator.


## AGENTS WANTED !

To canvas for one of the Largest, Oldest Established, BEST KNOWN NURSERIES in the country. Most liberal terms. Unequaled facilities. GENEVA NURSERY, Established 1846

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ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Samuel Krumbine, dec'd., late of Centre Hall, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

EZRA KRUMBINE,
aug23tt Administrator, Centre Hall


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GUNS, REVOLVERS, AMMUNITION Etc., Etc.

A good stock of new guns just received at Deschner's Great Central Gun Works, Bellefonte, such as Double B. L. Shot Guns, Double B. L. Rifle and Shot Gun.

Single Rifles, B. L. from $2 57 to $12.
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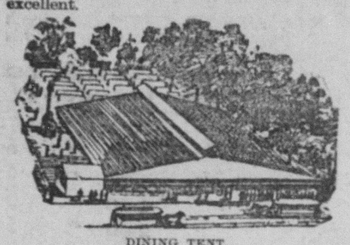
# The Veterans in Camp

## Columbus Overflowing with Old Soldiers.

### AMPLE PROVISIONS FOR ALL.

**Over 150,000 Visitors in Ohio's Capital, and Hundreds Coming on Every Train. Hearty Welcomes to Gen. Sherman and Commander Rea.**

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 11.—During the past twenty-four hours the railroads unloaded their freight of veterans and their families, until now the city is jammed, and yet only half of the crowd is here. A close estimate of the number of visitors already in the city places it at over 150,000. The western delegations of members of the Grand Army far exceed the eastern boys. They come in thousands. So far accommodations seem to have been provided for all. The arrangements are excellent.



DINING TENT.
(Capable of seating 5,000 men.)

The New England state departments came in a brigade and presented a fine appearance. Worcester Post, of Worcester, Mass., is the post sending the largest number of men here, over 100 Boys of Blue coming from the Bay state city.

The feature of the day was the arrival of Gen. Sherman and Commander Rea. Gen. Sherman arrived from his sister's home at Lancaster at noon. A crowd was at the depot and he was given an ovation. An effort was made by some of his old comrades to have him speak to them, but this he declined to do at the depot, and so was driven to the residence of Charles W. Neil, where he is stopping.

The long lines of trains from the west were greatly delayed, and the general council, or that portion of them which gathered at the depot to greet the distinguished guest and head of the G. A. R., had a long wait. It was expected that Commander in Chief Rea would be in at 10 a. m., and the committee gathered to welcome him. It was 12:20 before the train arrived. It was impossible to run the trains closer to High street, and the commander in chief was welcomed at the depot. There were present of the general council Chairman Col. Patton, Vice Chairman C. D. Firestone, Gen. Mitchell, Maj. Rodgers, Emerson McMillan, W. D. Brickell, G. C. Hoover and a crowd of 5,000 veterans. Commander Rea was accompanied by his wife and Adjt. Gen. Daniel Fish and wife and Aides de Camp Cols. Henderson, Batterson and Adair.

The distinguished party was taken to the carriages which were awaiting them at High street and taken to the residence of Mrs. ex-Governor Dennison. Commander Rea and his staff are delighted with the arrangements made and the hospitality that greets all.

## CONGRESSIONAL DIARY.

**Daily Events of the Week in Senate and House.**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The conferees on the army appropriation bill have reached an agreement and their reports were presented in both senate and house. The appropriation as agreed to is $24,472,300. Mr. Morgan introduced a bill in the senate appropriating $276,000 to compensate Chinese subjects in the United States for losses and injuries sustained at the hands of lawless men. The house retaliation bill was presented and referred and the Chinese exclusion bill was taken up and discussed until adjournment without action being taken upon the amendment. Mr. Oates, of Alabama, introduced a bill amending the naturalization laws, which bars aliens with criminal records from becoming citizens, and provides that all applicants shall show a clean record for five years after declaring intentions.

The house devoted most of Tuesday to discussing the retaliation bill, and the senate passed the day on the Chinese exclusion bill. The discussion of the retaliation bill was hotter than ever on Wednesday, being made a strong party question. The orators were Messrs. Phelps, Belmont, Davis, Cogswell and Scott. No action. The senate continued discussing the Chinese bill.

After a strictly partisan debate the senate took three votes on the Chinese bill Thursday, each being unanimous; but as there was no quorum it went over again. The house was still engaged with the retaliation bill.

After another sharp discussion the senate on Friday passed the Chinese exclusion bill by a vote of 37 to 3. Senators Brown, Hoar and Wilson voted in the negative and Senators Sherman and Ingalls did not vote. Mr. Blair moved a reconsideration stating that he wished to offer as an amendment a new section providing that the bill should not have effect until after sixty days, unless definite information is received within that time that the treaty has been rejected. Three votes were taken, and there being no quorum the motion went over to Monday. The house spent the day discussing the retaliation bill.

Discussion of the retaliation bill continued in the house until 5:15 on Saturday, when it was passed by a vote of 176 to 4. The negative votes were cast by Bayne, Dalzell, Lind and White. The senate was not in session.

## THE ELECTION IN MAINE.

**A Hard Fought Battle Between the Two Great Parties.**

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 11.—The Maine state biennial election occurred yesterday, and a governor, four congressmen, thirty-one state senators and 151 state representatives were chosen, as were the county officers in sixteen counties. The last legislature stood: Senators—Republicans, 27; Democrats, 4. Representatives—Republicans, 122; Democrats, 27; Prohibition, 1; Independent, 1. In 1884 the Republican plurality for governor was 19,745, and for president 20,004.

The vote for each party in 1886 stood: Republican, 68,991; Democratic, 55,289; Prohibition, 3,868, and scattering, 23.

One hundred and ninety towns give the Republicans 48,333; Democrats, 36,261; Prohibitionists, 1,554; scattering, 852. In 1886 these towns gave the Republicans 41,092; Democrats, 33,077; Prohibitionists, 2,140, scattering, 28. Republican plurality, 12,072, against 8,015 in 1886. Republican gain, 4,057.

The election was very exciting, the heaviest vote ever known in the state being thrown. The political managers made superhuman efforts to get every man to the polls.

In this city, where Congressman Reed and Mr. Putnam live, the excitement was intense all day, and last evening the streets were thronged with people shouting the names of their favorites. From all over the state come similar reports of excitement.

## Cleveland's Letter of Acceptance.

ditions by merely attempting to satisfy the people of the truth of abstract theories, nor by alone urging their assent to political doctrine. We present to them the propositions that they are unjustly treated in the extent of present Federal taxation, that as a result a condition of extreme danger exists, and that it is for them to demand a remedy and that defense and safety promised in the guarantees of their free government.

We believe that the same means which are adopted to relieve the treasury of its present surplus and prevent its recurrence should cheapen to our people the cost of supplying their daily wants. Both of these objects we seek in part to gain by reducing the present tariff rates upon the necessaries of life.

We fully appreciate the importance to the country of our domestic industrial enterprises. In the rectification of existing wrongs their maintenance and prosperity should be carefully and in a friendly spirit considered. Even such reliance upon present revenue arrangements as have been invited or encouraged should be fairly and justly regarded. Abrupt and radical changes which might endanger such enterprises and injuriously affect the interests of labor dependent upon their success and continuance are not contemplated or intended.

But we know the cost of our domestic manufactured products is increased and their price to the consumer enhanced by the duty imposed upon the raw material used in their manufacture. We know that this increased cost prevents the sale of our productions at foreign markets in competition with those countries which have the advantage of free raw material. We know that confined to a home market our manufacturing operations are curtailed, their demand for labor irregular and the rate of wages paid uncertain. We propose, therefore, to stimulate our domestic industrial enterprises by freeing from duty the imported raw materials which by the employment of labor are used in our home manufactures, thus extending the markets for their sale and permitting an increased and steady production with the allowance of abundant profits.

True to the undeviating course of the Democratic party, we will not neglect the interests of labor and our workingmen. In all efforts to remedy existing evils we will furnish no excuse for the loss of employment or the reduction of the wage of honest toil. On the contrary, we propose in any adjustment of our revenue laws to concede such encouragement and advantage to the employers of domestic labor as will easily compensate for any difference that may exist between the standard of wages which should be paid to our laboring men and the the rate allowed in other countries. We propose, too, by extending the markets for our manufactures, to promote the steady employment of labor, while by cheapening the cost of the necessaries of life we increase the purchasing power of the workingman's money, and add to the comforts of his home. And before passing from this phase of the question I am constrained to express the opinion that while the interests of labor should be always sedulously regarded in any modification of our tariff laws, an additional and more direct and efficient protection to those interests would be afforded by the restriction and prohibition of the immigration or importation of laborers from other countries who swarm our shores, having no purpose or intent of becoming our fellow citizens or acquiring any permanent interest in our country, but who crowd every field of employment with unintelligent labor at wages which ought not to satisfy those who make claim to American citizenship.

The platform adopted by the late national convention of our party contains the following declarations:

"Judged by Democratic principles the interests of the people are betrayed when by unnecessary taxation trusts and combinations are permitted and fostered, which, while unduly enriching the few that combine, rob the body of our citizens by depriving them, as purchasers, of the benefits of natural competition.

"Such combinations have always been condemned by the Democratic party. The declaration of its national convention is sincerely made, and no member of our party will be found excusing the existence or belittling the pernicious results of these devices to wrong the people. Under various names they have been punished by the common law for hundreds of years; and they have lost none of their hateful features because they have assumed the name of trusts instead of conspiracies.

"We believe that these trusts are the natural offspring of a market artificially restricted; that an inordinately high tariff, beside furnishing the temptation for their existence, enlarges the limit within which they may operate against the people, and thus increases the extent of their power for wrongdoing."

With an unalterable hatred of all such schemes, we count the checking of their baleful operations among the good results promised by revenue reform. While we cannot avoid partisan misrepresentation, our position upon the question of revenue reform should be so plainly stated as to admit of no misunderstanding.

We have entered upon no crusade of free trade. The reform we seek to inaugurate is predicated upon the utmost care for established industries and enterprises, a jealous regard for the interests of American labor, and a sincere desire to relieve the country from the injustice and danger of a condition which threatens evil to all people of the land.

We are dealing with no imaginary danger. Its existence has been repeatedly confessed by all political parties, and pledges of a remedy have been made on all sides.

Yet, when in the legislative body where, under the constitution, all remedial measures applicable to this subject must originate, the Democratic majority were attempting with extreme moderation to redeem the pledge common to both parties, they were met by determined opposition and obstruction, and the minority, refusing to co-operate in the house of representatives or propose another remedy, have remitted the redemption of their party pledge to the doubtful power of the senate.

The people will hardly be deceived by their abandonment of legislative action to meet in political convention and flippantly declare in their party platform that our conservative and careful effort to relieve the situation is destructive to the American system of protection. Nor will the people be misled by the appeal to prejudice contained in the absurd allegation that we serve the interests of Europe, while they will support the interests of America.

They propose in their platform to thus support the interests of our country by removing the internal revenue tax from tobacco and from spirits used in the arts and for mechanical purposes. They declare also that there should be such a revision of our tariff laws as shall tend to check the importation of such articles as are produced here. Thus, in proposing to increase the duties upon such articles to nearly or quite a prohibitory point, they confess themselves willing to travel backward in the road of civilization, and to deprive our people of markets for their goods, which can only be gained and kept by the semblance, at least, of an interchange of business, while they abandon our consumers to the unrestrained oppression of the domestic trusts and combinations which are in the same platform perfunctorily condemned.

They propose further to release entirely from import duties all articles of foreign production (except luxuries), the like of which cannot be produced in this country. The plain people of the land and the poor, who scarcely use articles of any description produced exclusively abroad, and not already free, will find it difficult to discover where their interests are regarded in this proposition. They need in their homes cheaper domestic necessaries, and this seems to be entirely unprovided for in this proposed scheme to serve the country.

Small compensation for this neglected need is found in the further purpose here announced and covered by the declaration that if after the changes already mentioned there still remains a larger revenue than is requisite for the wants of the government, the entire internal taxation should be repealed "rather than to surrender any part of our protective system."

Our people ask relief from the undue and unnecessary burden of tariff taxation now resting upon them. They are offered instead free tobacco and free whisky. They ask for bread and they are given a stone.

The implication contained in this party declaration, that desperate measures are justified or necessary to save from destruction or surrender what is termed our protective system, should confuse no one. The existence of such a system is entirely consistent with the regulation of the extent to which it should be applied and the correction of its abuses.

Of course in a country as great as ours, with such a wonderful variety of interests, often leading in entirely different directions, it is difficult if not impossible to settle upon a perfect tariff plan. But in accomplishing the reform we have entered upon, the necessity of which is so obvious, I believe we should not be content with a reduction of revenues involving the prohibition of importations and the removal of the internal tax upon whisky. It can be better and more safely done within the lines of granting actual relief to the people in their means of living, and at the same time giving an impetus to our domestic enterprises and furthering our national welfare.

If misrepresentations of our purposes and motives are to gain credence and defeat our present effort in this direction there seems to be no reason why every endeavor in the future to accomplish revenue reform should not be likewise attacked, and with like result.

And yet no thoughtful man can fail to see, in the continuance of the present burdens of the people and the obstruction by the government of the currency of the country, inevitable distress and disaster. All danger will be averted by timely action. The difficulty of applying the remedy will never be less and the blame should not be laid at the door of the Democratic party if it is applied too late.

With firm faith in the intelligence and patriotism of our countrymen, and relying upon the conviction that misrepresentation will not influence them, that prejudice will not cloud their understanding, and that menace will not intimidate them, let us urge the people's interest and public duty for the vindicators of our attempt to inaugurate a righteous and beneficent reform.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

## EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

**Short Paragraphs Chronicling All Important Happenings.**

Terrible loss of life is reported from Cuba resulting from a late storm. A Spanish gunboat was lost with all its crew of fifteen. Forty-three bodies were washed up on the beach at Batabano. Every vessel in that port was sunk. Many houses were wrecked and there was great loss of life at Matanzas. The total property lost at Cardenas is $1,000,000, and the loss of life is large.

John King, foreman of the glass factory, at Corning, N. Y., was shot and killed by an Italian named Roos Sunday. Roos escaped, but was recaptured and nearly killed by a mob before the officers could get away with him.

A negro camp meeting near Eufala, Ala., was attacked by white men, and seven negroes were killed. The negroes had attacked the house of a white man because he would not allow them to supply the camp with water from his well.

A passenger on the Boston and Lynn road stepped out of the door of the car to see why the train had stopped and fell into the river fifteen feet below. The conductor cut the bell rope, made a lasso, threw it around the man's body and hauled him in.

Mrs. Cleveland's poodle, Hector, ran away, was captured by two boys and a man, and ignominously dragged to the White House, when all three claimed reward and got it, and Hector got a licking.

Mrs. Zeera Waters, of Bloomington, Ills., was accidentally shot and killed by her 16-year-old son, who was cleaning a revolver.

Charles Frederick Herreshoff, the famous builder of boats, died in his residence at Bristol, R. I., of pneumonia Saturday. He was in his 80th year.

A Franco-Russian company has been organized to connect the Black and Caspian seas by a canal. Forty million roubles will be required for the work.

William Welch, of Marblehead, Mass., has been held in $500 for burglary. His plunder consisted of two pots of beans.

Jennie McKenzie, a 17-year-old girl of Kansas City, in imitating a contortionist, put both feet back of her head, but in attempting to remove them dislocated her thigh.

Prince Bismarck intends to resign as minister of commerce.

Disastrous prairie fires are raging in Montana. An area of sixty miles has been burned over.

## TRADE BULLETIN.

**New York Money and Produce Market Quotations.**

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—Money closed at 1¼ per cent.; the highest rate was 2 and the lowest 1 per cent. Exchange closed steady; posted rates, 4.83½@4.88½; actual rates, 4.84¾@4.85 for 60 day bills and 4.87¾@4.88 for demand. Governments closed strong; currency 6s, 121 bid; 4s, coup., 129¼ bid; 4½s, do., 109¾ bid.

Pacific railroad bonds closed as follows: Union firsts, 114@116; Union land grants, 103@106; Union sinking funds, 120@112; Centrals, 114@116.

**General Markets.**

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—FLOUR—Steady; winter wheat extra, $3.15@5.65; Minnesota do., $3.10@5.65. Southern flour steady at 3.15@5.65.

WHEAT—Options closed weak. Spot lots closed weaker. Spot sales of No. 1 red state at $1.02@1.03; No. 2 do., $1; No. 2 red winter, 98½c.; ungraded red, 85@95½c.; No. 2 red winter, Sept., 99½c.; do., Oct., $1.03¾; do., Nov., $1.01¾.

CORN—Options closed moderately active. Spot lots easier. Spot sales of No. 2 mixed at 55@55½c.; ungraded mixed, 54@54¾c.; No. 2 mixed, Sept., 54¾c.; do., Oct., 54½c.; do., Nov., 54½c.

OATS—Options closed moderately active, but easier. Spot lots dull and lower. Spot sales of No. 1 white state at 43c.; No. 2 do., 38@38½c.; No. 2 mixed, Sept., 30¾c.; do., Oct., 30½c.

BARLEY—Dull and nominal.

LARD—Closed strong; Sept., $10.25@10.30; Oct., $10.10@10.15; Nov., $9.35.

SUGAR—Raw strong; fair refining, 5 7-16c.; 96 test centrifugal, 6 5-16c. Refined firm; cut loaf and crushed, 6¾c.; cubes, 8c.; powdered, 7¼@8c.; granulated, 7⅛@7 11-16c.; mold A, 7¾c.; confectioners' A, 7½c.; coffee A standard, 7⅜c.; coffee off A, 6 15-16@7c.; white extra C, 6⅝@7c.; extra C, 6¾@6¾c.; yellow, 6@6 3-16c.

BUTTER—Firm; state, 14@24c.; western, 12@22c.

CHEESE—Weak; state, 7@9c.

EGGS—Dull; state, 18½@20½c.; western, 17@19½c.; Canada, 16@18½c.

COTTON—Spot 1-16c. higher; middling uplands, 10¼c.


**THEY DID IT.**

What? Cured among others the following. They write:

349 Central Ave., Cincinnati, O., January 4th, 1888.

Athlophoros Pills have cured me of liver complaint and dyspepsia. I gave ten of the Pills to a friend who is troubled with indigestion and he has improved wonderfully. F. H. ROWEKAMP.

16 Rosette St., New Haven, Ct., February 6th, 1888.

Athlophoros Pills worked wonders in my case of dyspepsia. EMMA L. CLARK.

Ath-lo-pho-ros Pills are small and pleasant to take, yet wonderfully effective. Invaluable for kidney and liver complaints, dyspepsia, indigestion, constipation, headache, etc. They'll take away that tired feeling giving new life and strength.

Send 6 cents for the beautiful colored picture, "Moorish Maiden."

THE ATHLOPHOROS CO. 112 Wall St. N. Y.


## GRAIN.

REPORTED WEEKLY BY KURTZ & SON.

Prices subject to fluctuations of market.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat, red | $ 85 | Oats new | $ 25 |
| Wheat, white | 83 | Rye | 55 |
| Corn, | 52 | Barley, No. 1 | 45 |
| Wheat, new | 75 | | |

## FLOUR AND FEED.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fancy Pat. Flour | 1 55 | Bran per ton | 20 00 |
| Best Roller Flour | $ 1 40 | Bran, retail, cwt. | 1 10 |
| 2d Best Roll'r Flour | 1 30 | Middlings retail | 1 20 |
| Middlings per ton | 22 00 | Chop retail | 1 30 |

## LIVES OF THE CANDIDATES.

A TIMELY AND DIGNIFIED WORK BY W. U. HENSEL AND GEORGE F. PARKER.

An agreeable variation from the hackneyed eulogies of campaign literature is furnished in the "Lives and Public Services of Grover Cleveland and Allen G. Thurman" by William Uhle Hensel, ex-Chairman of the Democratic State Committee of Pa. and George F. Parker, manag-editor of the New Pork "Press.

At this late day anything like a eulogy of Grover Cleveland would be a work of grotesque supererogation, and yet inevitably one feels that the nearer glimpse of the man afforded by this work must elevate him in the esteem of all thinking men.

This is not a work of apology for any of Mr. Cleveland's acts; and yet, the real facts of certain parts of his life which have been seized upon by his enemies to belittle him or put him in an undignified light, show very clearly a good purpose and clear sense.

From first to last it may truthfully be said that office has sought Grover Cleveland at first, indeed in vain, as when, in 1867, he declined the U. S. Assistant District Attorneyship for the Northern New York district. But on January 1, 1882, when he became Mayor of Buffalo, it was with the approval of the largest majority the city had ever given.

The kind of political "availability" which consists in official integrity has always been that for which Mr. Cleveland was known. His career as Mayor, the acts which have just been recited and which characterize the whole of his official life were of the sort which rendered him "available" for the candidacy for Governor, 1882, the year of political change and upheaval, favored the man of destiny.

From this point the career of Grover Cleveland belongs to the history of the nation, and it is needless to rehearse it in these columns. The criticism of this biography, however, upon Mr Cleveland's work as Governor, being largely a matter of fact, is well worth reprinting.

Of the book before us it may be said that it is a valuable and excellent work, one in which great compass and variety have not lead to the sacrifice of literary grace and interest. It is, indeed, almost a library of reference Space forbids any such extended comment upon the excellent review of the life of Allen G. Thurman, as has been given to that of the President. In addition to these leading topics will be found encord of the Democratic National Convention of 1888 including platform and resolutions, a statement of the principles of the leaders of Democracy from Washington down, the President's famous message of December, 1887 on tariff reform, the "Citizens Hand Book" (a large reference book in itself) and many portraits. Pp. 587, Cloth.

The work is issued by the well known house of Hubbard Bros., of Philadelphia, Chicago, and Kansas City, and is beautifully illustrated. We are not surprised to hear it is having a wonderfully rapid sale through agents.

Here is a fine chance for energetic young men to make money, as every family in the land should be afforded a chance to procure this remarkably interesting and important work and that right speedily.


CAMERON HOUSE,

Corner Second and Market Sts.

FORD & ZERFING, PROPRIETORS, LEWISBURG, PA.

Good Sample Rooms on 1st floor. Free Bus to all Trains. aug22'88

FIVE HARVEST EXCURSIONS TO MINNESOTA, DAKOTA, MONTANA,

TUESDAY, { AUGUST 21ST. SEPT. 11TH & 25TH, OCT. 9TH & 23D.

VIA THE St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Ry. FROM St. Paul & Minneapolis AT RATES CHEAPER THAN EVER BEFORE!

Points west of Grand Forks in DAKOTA and MONTANA LESS THAN ONE FARE, no round trip rate being more than TWENTY DOLLARS including GREAT FALLS, MONTANA.

Persons desiring to take a trip through Northern Minnesota, Dakota or Montana for the purpose of looking over the country, or with the idea of selecting a new home within the boundaries of the GRANDEST WHEAT BELT IN THE WORLD, and an agricultural country suitable for diversified farming, dairy and stock purposes, will do well to take advantage of these rates.

For maps and information apply to your home ticket agent, to any agent of the company, or

F. I. WHITNEY, Gen'l Pass. and Tkt. Agt. St. Paul, Minn.


— Call at the Centre Hall Tannery when in want of plastering hair, leather and oil. Hides and bark taken in exchange, and hides tanned on shares Satisfaction guaranteed. 7j 3m

——Since Mr. Frank Herlacher has left town he has placed in my hands his father's well known Salve, where it can be had at the former prices.

J. D. MURRAY, Druggist.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS.

As the dull season approaches, extra inducements are offered in fine tailoring. Suits and overcoats made to order from new Fall goods at very low prices.

MONTGOMERY & Co., Tailors, Bellefonte.


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LOCATED IN ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHFUL SPOTS IN THE ALLEGHENY REGION; UNDENOMINATIONAL; OPEN TO BOTH SEXES; TUITION FREE; BOARD AND OTHER EXPENSES VERY LOW.

*LEADING DEPARTMENTS OF STUDY.*

1. AGRICULTURE (*Three Courses.*) and AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY; with constant illustrations on the Farm and in the Laboratory.
2. BOTANY and HORTICULTURE; theoretical and practical. Students taught original study with the microscope.
3. CHEMISTRY; with an unusually full and thorough course in the Laboratory.
4. CIVIL ENGINEERING; very extensive field practice with best modern instruments.
5. HISTORY; Ancient and Modern, with original investigation.
6. LADIES' COURSE IN LITERATURE and SCIENCE; Two years. Ample facilities for Music, vocal and instrumental.
7. LANGUAGE and LITERATURE; Latin (optional,) French, German and English (required.) one or more continued through the entire course.
8. MATHEMATICS and ASTRONOMY; pure and applied.
9. MECHANIC ARTS; combining shop work with study, three years' course; New building and equipment.
10. MECHANICAL ENGINEERING; theoretical and practical.
11. MENTAL, MORAL and POLITICAL SCIENCE; Constitutional Law and History, Political Economy, etc.
12. MILITARY SCIENCE; instruction theoretical and practical, including each arm of the service.
13. PHYSICS; Mechanics, Sound, Light, Heat, Electricity, etc., a very full course, with extensive Laboratory practice.
14. PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT; Two years—carefully graded and thorough.

Fall term opens September 12, 1888; Winter term, January 3, 1889, Spring term, April 4, 1889. For Catalogue and other information, address GEO. W. ATHERTON, LL.D., Prest., State College, Centre Co., Pa.

RICHLY REWARDED are those who read this and then act, they will find honorable employment that will not take them from their homes and families. The profits are large and sure for every industrious person, many have made and are now making several hundred dollars a month. It is easy for any one to make $5 and upwards per day, who is willing to work. Either sex, young or old; capital not needed; we start you. Everything new. No special ability required; you, reader, can do it as well as any one. Write to us at once for full particulars, which we mail free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine. 1y

DEEP SEA WONDERS exist in thousands of forms, but are surpassed by the marvels of invention. Those who are in need of profitable work that can be done while living at home should at once send their address to Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, and receive free, full information how either sex, of all ages, can earn from $5 to $25 per day and upwards wherever they live. You are started free. Capital not required. Some have made over $50 in a single day at this work. All succeed. 1y


PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD — (Philadelphia and Erie Division)—on and after Aug. 5, 1888

WESTWARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ERIE MAIL leaves | Philadelphia | | 11 25 p m |
| " | Harrisburg | | 3 30 a m |
| " | Montandon | | 5 36 a m |
| " | Williamsport | | 7 10 a m |
| " | Jersey Shore | | 7 35 a m |
| " | Lock Haven | | 7 58 a m |
| " | Renovo | | 8 55 a m |
| " arr at | Erie | | 3 58 p m |

Sunday train—Erie mail west runs also on Sunday.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| NEWS EXPRESS leaves | Philadelphia | | 4 30 a m |
| " | " | Harrisburg | 8 10 a m |
| " | " | Montandon | 10 12 a m |
| " | " | Williamsport | 11 10 a m |
| " | arr at | Lock Haven | 12 10 p m |
| NIAGARA EXP. leaves | Philadelphia | | 7 40 a m |
| " | " | Harrisburg | 11 25a m |
| " | " | Montandon | 1 14 a m |
| " | arr at | Williamsport | 2 15 p m |
| " | " | Lock Haven | 3 30 p m |
| " | " | Renovo | 4 30 p m |
| " | " | Kane | 8 35 p m |
| FAST LINE leaves | Philadelphia | | 11 50 p m |
| " | Harrisburg | | 3 45 p m |
| " | Montandon | | 5 54 p m |
| " | Williamsport | | 7 10 p m |
| " | Lock Haven | | 8 02 p m |
| " arr at | Renovo | | 9 00 p m |

(Sunday Train.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| SUNDAY MAIL leaves | Philadelphia | | 4 50 a m |
| " | " | Harrisburg | 7 40 a m |
| " | " | Montandon | 9 37 a m |
| " | " | Williamsport | 10 40 a m |
| " | " | Lock Haven | 11 34 a m |
| " | arrives | Renovo | 12 30 pm |

EASTWARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| SEA SHORE EXP. leaves | Lock Haven | | 7 05 a m |
| " | " | Jersey Shore | 7 35 a m |
| " | " | Williamsport | 8 15 a m |
| " | " | Montandon | 9 17 a m |
| " | arr at | Harrisburg | 11 30 a m |
| " | " | Philadelphia | 3 15 p m |
| DAY EXPRESS leaves | Kane | | 6 25 a m |
| " | " | Renovo | 10 20 a m |
| " | " | Lock Haven | 11 15 a m |
| " | " | Williamsport | 12 20 p m |
| " | " | Montandon | 1 22 p m |
| " | arr at | Harrisburg | 3 15 p m |
| " | " | Philadelphia | 6 50 p m |
| RENOVO ACC'N leaves | Renovo | | 4 05 p m |
| " | " | Lock Haven | 5 05 p m |
| " | " | Williamsport | 6 20 p m |
| " | " | Montandon | 7 23 p m |
| " | arrives at | Harrisburg | 9 20 p m |
| " | " | Philadelphia | 4 25 a m |

Sunday Train—RENOVO Accommod'n East runs also on Sunday.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ERIE MAIL leaves | Erie | | 3 00 p m |
| " | " | Renovo | 11 00 p m |
| " | " | Lock Haven | 11 55 p m |
| " | " | Williamsport | 1 25 a m |
| " | " | Montandon | 2 27 a m |
| " arr at | | Harrisburg | 4 30 a m |
| " | " | Philadelphia | 8 25 a m |

Sunday Train—Erie Mail east runs also on Sunday.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, and Day Express East & Erie Mail Eastmake close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. Trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R.; at Corry with B. P. & W. R. R; at Emporium with B., N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

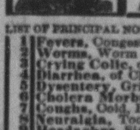
LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD. BELLEFONTE, NITTANY AND LEMONT R. R Daily Except Sunday.

| Westward. P M | A.M. | A.M. | STATIONS. | A M | P.M. | P M |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 30 | 10 15 | 15 50 | Montandon | 9 10 | 1 10 | 5 45 |
| 1 40 | 10 25 | 6 15 | Lewisburg | 9 00 | 12 55 | 5 35 |
| 1 48 | | 6 24 | Biehl | 8 51 | | 5 26 |
| 1 55 | | 6 30 | Vicksburg | 8 45 | | 5 20 |
| 2 05 | | 6 41 | Mifflinburg | 8 35 | | 5 08 |
| 2 20 | | 6 56 | Millmont | 8 22 | | 4 53 |
| 2 30 | | 7 05 | Laurelton | 8 13 | | 4 43 |
| 2 03 | | 7 40 | Paddy Mountain | 7 40 | | 4 08 |
| 3 15 | | 7 52 | Coburn | 7 27 | | 3 55 |
| 3 25 | | 7 58 | Zerby | 7 19 | | 3 45 |
| 3 35 | | 8 10 | Rising Spring | 7 10 | | 3 35 |
| 3 45 | | 8 18 | Penn Cave | 7 00 | | 3 27 |
| 3 54 | | 8 25 | Centre Hall | 6 52 | | 3 20 |
| 3 59 | | 8 33 | Gregg | 6 43 | | 3 13 |
| 4 08 | | 8 42 | Linden Hall | 6 36 | | 3 05 |
| 4 15 | | 8 48 | Oak Hall | 6 30 | | 3 00 |
| 4 19 | | 8 52 | Lemont | 6 25 | | 2 55 |
| 4 25 | | 8 59 | Dale Summit | 6 20 | | 2 50 |
| 4 35 | | 9 09 | Pleasant Gap | 6 10 | | 2 40 |
| 4 41 | | 9 14 | Axemann | 6 04 | | 2 34 |
| 4 45 | | 9 20 | Bellefonte | 6 00 | | 2 30 |

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# NEWS OF THE WEEK

—Early on the morning of the 2d fire broke out in the toy warehouse of E. A. Prior & Co., on South Sharp street, Baltimore. An explosion of fireworks soon afterwards wrecked the building and spread the fire to the drug house of J. H. Winkelman & Co. and the hat house of M. S. Levy & Co. Scarcely had the firemen entered the drug house when another terrific explosion caused that building to collapse and spread the flames throughout the entire block running from Lombard to Pratt street. Eight men are known to have been buried in the ruins of the drug store and of those only one escaped alive. The total loss is estimated at $1,000,000; it is nearly or quite covered by insurance.

—William A. Stewart, L. H. Johnston and Elijah Beckler, respectively President, teller and solicitor of the saving bank at Rosalind, Illinois, are missing, together with all the funds of the bank, amounting to about $30,000. The village is a suburb of Chicago and has a population of 2000, nearly all Hollanders. Swart was one of the "young Napoleons of finance," a street car line projector, etc., and offered high interest for the use of his neighbor's money. David Niblack and seven others, one of them a woman, were arrested in Pittsburg on the morning of the 1st for robbing wholesale grocery stores. The robberies had been carried on for nearly a year, and it is estimated that nearly $10,000 worth of goods were stolen. The plan was for one of the thieves to secure employment as a watchman in the store, and after dark the goods would be carried off and sold to their customers.

James H. Miller, a brewer, of Rawlin, North Carolina, was robbed of a wallet containing $7000 in the Coleman House, in New York, on the 31st ult. He caused the arrest of Patrick Reilly, a night porter, and Mary York, a chambermaid. Arthur White, aged 19 years, who recently absconded from Denver, Colorado, with $10,000 belonging to the banking house of Kittredge & Co., has been apprehended in Victoria, British Columbia, and $8500 of the money recovered.

—Thomas Churm, a colored burglar, was shot dead by a policeman named Oldham, while trying to escape arrest, in Birmingham, Alabama, on the morning of the 2d. William Schrader, 58 years of age, attempted suicide by swallowing carbolic acid and cutting the arteries of his wrist, in New York, on the 2d. He is not expected to recover.

A heavy storm visited Hot Springs, Arkansas, on the evening of the 30th ult. Several buildings were swept away, and Mrs. Mattie Fletcher and her four children, were drowned, and a woman named Harrison was killed by the collapse of a building. Several others, whose names were not learned, were lost. The victims were poor people living in small cottages, which could not stand against the storm. A waterspout burst on the 31st ult. along the line of the Cincinnati and Southeastern Railroad in Kentucky between Flemingsburg and Hillsboro, washing out trestling and bridges and causing the discontinuance of trains. The tobacco planters along the track suffered great loss.

—A twenty-five-thousand-tarrel oil-tank in Cygnet, Ohio, exploded on the 1st, and the oil was scattered in all directions. Bert Weincke, who was holding a lantern when the tank burst, was burned to death.

—Heavy rains throughout Mexico have greatly damaged the crops. Washouts on the Mexican International Railroad interfere with the regular running of trains.

—An explosion of gas in Packer Colliery, No. 3, near Shenandoah, Penna., on the 3d, badly burned Anthony Shaw John and Martin Burns, Joseph Bosennis and George Schlack. Thomas McKenney was dangerously injured on the 3d by falling out of a third-story window of the Hotel Windsor in Youngstown, Ohio, while intoxicated.

—Henry Tanner, John Tanner and Alonzo Smith, all colored, were taken from the jail in Oxford, North Carolina, on the 2d, by a mob of masked men and hanged. The Tanners were charged with murder and Smith with burglary and arson, a capital crime in North Carolina. Charles Rise shot and mortally wounded Mrs. Elizabeth Funk at Middletown, Ohio, on the morning of the 2d. Both were of bad reputation. Richard Gordon was shot and fatally wounded in John Lovell's saloon in Chattanooga on the morning of the 3d. Those who saw the shooting refused to say who did it. Mrs. Maggie Collins was shot and killed by some unknown person at her home, near Circleville, Ohio, on the evening of the 2d. The woman was eating her supper, and the shot was fired through an open window. General Lopez Mendosa was on the 3d, shot by a young lawyer on a train at Vera Cruz, Mexico. Capt. J. S. Lewis and L. Johnson became involved in a quarrel in Woodville, Mississippi, on the 3d, which resulted in the fatal shooting of Johnson.

—John Schaffer, President of the Jewett County National Bank at Agenda, Kansas, has disappeared, and the bank has been closed by the Sheriff and Schaffer's property attached. It is alleged that he issued a quantity of forged paper. Receiving Teller Audy, of the Bank Nationale, in Quebec, has been missing since the 1st. His accounts are $12,000 short. Four men and three women, members of a gang of thieves in Toronto, have been arrested in Rochester, New York. The gang has recently been operating in Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse and Utica. On the 1st, Mr. Chester, son of a prominent citizen of Antwerp, Ohio, went to Fort Wayne, Indiana, and drew $1500 in cash from a bank. While returning home he was waylaid and robbed. The robbers knocked him senseless, bound him, filled his mouth with sand, and laid him on the railroad track. Fortunately he was discovered before a train approached. Adam Miller was killed by falling under a grip car which he was trying to board, in Chicago, on the evening of the 2d.

—The accident on the Missouri cific Railway near Booneville, Missouri, was not so bad as first reported. Three, instead of six persons were killed. They were Charles Hall, Frank McKinney and Frank McGonagle. Two men were severely injured.

—Twenty-four new cases of yellow fever and two deaths were reported in Jacksonville on the 2d. Total cases to date, 258; deaths, 34.

—It is reported that on the evening of the 1st frost was disasterous to the wheat crop at various points in the Red River valley, Minnesota. A despatch from Whitehall, Michigan, says a severe frost has badly injured the corn and entirely ruined the buckwheat. A telegram from Montgomery, Alabama, says rains during the past week have done much damage to open cotton. Some corn is also ruined. It is still threatening rain. Heavy rains have caused serious damage to the crops in the Chattahoochie valley, Georgia. The Chattahoochie river is now 17 feet above low water mark, and many large plantations are inundated. The Eagle and Phoenix mills in Columbus have been compelled to shut down.

—Labor Day was generally observed on the 3d, in New York City, Brooklyn, Buffalo, Albany, Boston, Chicago, Baltimore, Detroit, Peoria, and other places. In each place there was a procession, followed by a picnic, speeches and games. In Chicago the United Order of Bricklayers and Stone Masons laid the corner-stone of their new hall. The paraders in Cleveland, Ohio, adjourned to a garden in the evening, when a few Anarchists appeared and displayed a red flag. They were attacked by a number of workingmen, and roughly handled and the red flag was trampled under foot. Five of the Anarchists were arrested on the charge of riot. The others escaped.

—There were indications at Havana on the 3d, of the approach of a cyclone, moving across the island in the direction of Florida. The edge of the storm reached Key West on the 4th, with frequent rain squalls and a north wind, having a velocity of 55 miles an hour.

—The east-bound Chicago and Atlantic fast freight train struck and killed three laborers, near State Line, Illinois, on the evening of the 3d. John Mikus was one, but the other two were not identified. A freight train on the Chicago and Alton Railroad ran over and killed two unknown men, near Jacksonville, Illinois, on the morning of the 4th. On the 4th, while a gang of men were at work on a new highway at Monroe, Vermont, an embankment fell, killing Henry Bedell, William McKay and William Vane. Several others were injured.

—William Miller, a private officer of Allegheny City, Penna., was shot and killed by John Demmey, a negro, early on the morning of the 4th. Demmey was on his way home from a ball and claims that Miller assaulted him with a blackjack and that he shot him in self-defense. Sterling P. Taylor, aged 27, shot and fatally wounded his step-father, Eli Dickinson, aged 38 years, in Wilmington, Delaware, on the 4th. Taylor charged that Dickinson was criminally intimate with his step-daughter, Florence Taylor, and this caused the shooting. John Willis, Samuel Hare and three others engaged in a fight near the mouth of Worthington creek, West Virginia, on the evening of the 2d. One of the party fired into the crowd and Hare and Willis were killed. The trouble occurred while the participants were on their way home from church, and politics seems to have been at the bottom of it. Samuel Scanlan, an exfireman, shot his wife three times and then shot himself, in Louisville. It is thought both will die. He had been on an almost continuous spree since his brother was killed in St. Paul, a month ago. The body of William Lewis, colored, was found hanging to a tree, near Durant, Mississippi, on the morning of the 4th. The lynchers are unknown.

—B. Frank Baker, aged 19 years was killed in Norristown, Penna., on the morning of the 4th, while sleepwalking. He climbed out of a window to a fourth-story roof and walked along the gutter, a distance of 60 feet, when he fell to an awning below, a distance of 25 feet.

—While a freight train was crossing a bridge at Halifax, on the 4th, a brakeman named Cummings accidentally ran against another named Christie, and both fell into the trestle work and were killed.

—James Shaw, 73 years of age, a well-known citizen of Paterson, New Jersey, committed suicide on the evening of the 3d by taking laudanum. J. C. Payne, of Covington, New York, committed suicide on the 3d by shooting himself in the head. He was a member of the Assembly from Wyoming county several years ago. He had suffered from mental troubles for three years past. The body of Maggie Rice, aged 23 years, was found in the river near Harrisburg, Penna., on the 4th. It is supposed she committed suicide.

—It has been discovered that Jules List, Secretary of the Duckworth Building Association in Cincinnati, has stolen $20,000 of the money of members. List used the money in fast living, and is now in hiding.

—It has been learned that S. O. Dupree, Cashier of the Lyons Bank, in Lyons, Kansas, who is missing, and whose accounts are $10,000 short, stopped at a hotel in Montreal, Quebec, recently, and then went West. His brother, who believes he is insane, has gone in pursuit.

—There has been another mail robbery between New York and Chicago. On the 31st ult. Blake Bros. & Co., of New York, mailed to their agents, in Chicago, three notes for $5000 each. The letters did not reach their destination. A railway mail clerk is reported as saying that a valuable mail pouch was missing along the line between Albany and Chicago.

—In Chicago on the morning of the 5th Louis Larsen crawled into an iron cylinder used for the piston of a hydraulic elevator, for the purpose of cleaning it. He took with him a lighted candle and a bucketful of benzine. In a short time the cylinder was filled with inflammable gas, an explosion followed and the man was enveloped in flames, which filled the entire cylinder. His fellow-workmen were unable to get at him to help him, and enough water could not be secured to quench the flames, so his companions could only stand helplessly by and listen to his cries until they were stilled in death.

—The expected cyclone struck the island of Cuba, near Sagua, and reached Havana about midnight on the 4th. Several vessels foundered off the coast and two sailors were drowned. Many persons were injured. Walls, trees, fences and street lamps were blown down and much damage was done to the wharves at Havana. A telegram from Key West, Florida, says a hurricane passed to the westward of that place on the evening of the 4th.

—Forty-three cases of yellow fever were reported in Jacksonville on the 4th. Fifty new cases were reported on the 5th, with five deaths.

—A premature explosion occurred in Collins Brothers' stone quarry, in Bellefonte, Penna., on the 5th. Patrick Dillon was struck in the face by a stone, and it is feared that his sight has been destroyed. Another man was injured, though not severely.

—In Clinton, Iowa, on the afternoon of the 5th, while James M. Ordway, an inoffensive old man, was standing in one of the principal streets, four toughs came along, and one of them, without provocation, struck the old man a blow under the chin, which caused instant death. The murderer, who has disappeared, is supposed to be a youth named Golden.

—Anthony Maher, a carpenter, in Newport, Rhode Island, shot himself and his wife in a fit of jealousy on the morning of the 6th. At last accounts they were still alive, but in a critical condition. They have four children. A despatch from Forest City, Arkansas, says that at Millbrook, on election day, the negroes attempted to steal the ballot-box, but finding the whites on guard, fired a volley and fled. John McMath was fatally and six others severely wounded. Joseph Walker, colored, of Marietta, Penna., died on the evening of the 5th from the effects of a blow on the head inflicted by his brother Wallace. James Grant, a farmer near Norfolk, Virginia, was killed by a negro named Celeman, on the 6th. Coleman then induced Mr. Grant's housekeeper, Mrs. Reed, to go into the yard, and stabbed her two or three times in the back. He then ransacked the house and made his escape.

—Fire in Baker City, Oregon, on the 5th, destroyed an entire business block. Loss $260,000, partially insured. Almost the entire business section of Jennings, Louisiana, was burned on the 5th. A great mine fire is raging in the Latimer colliery, operated by Pardee Brothers, five miles north of Hazleton, Penna. Part of the workings, known as the counter shute, abandoned over a year ago, became ignited on the 5th. As it was impossible to get close to the fire it was decided to turn Black creek into the mine and drown it out. The water running from the fire at a distance of half a mile inside the slope is at the boiling point. Should the fire get beyond control it will spread to adjoining workings which honeycomb the entire district. The colliery employed 350 men and boys who are now idle.

—A despatch from Elmira, New York, says there was a heavy frost throughout that section on the night of the 5th. The tobacco crop is about three-quarters in and the remainder was somewhat injured, as also the buckwheat. There was severe frosts in the northern and eastern parts of Rensselaer county, New York, on the night of the 5th. Farmers report melon vines badly damaged. There was a killing frost at St. Johnsbury, Vermont, on the morning of the 6th, and owing to the immature condition of the crops the damage will be heavy.

—In the town of Bayard, Florida, a small settlement near St. Augustine, the bodies of a woman and her five children have been found. They had evidently been dead several days. The house in which they were found was supposed to be vacant. It is thought the unfortunates were refugees from Jacksonville.

—Near Madison, Indiana, on the 6th, a vicious horse bit off the top of the head of a three-year-old son of Albert Bant, causing instant death. By a gas explosion in the Reading Coal Company's Monitor colliery, at Mount Carmel, on the 6th, a boy named Byran was fatally injured, and Superintendent Charles Brecker and a miner named O'Neil suffered dangerous injuries. Much damage was done to the colliery. James Ford, a farmer, living near Columbus, Indiana, while suffering from delirium, caused by fever on the evening of the 5th, killed his ten-year-old son and baby and fatally injured his wife.

—Hog cholera is reported by a United Press despatch to be alarmingly prevalent in Cumberland county Penna. It is said that about 2000 hogs have already died.

—A telegram from Havana says the cyclone of the 4th was terribly destructive to life and property in Cuba. The gunboat Lealtad foundered at Botabano, and her captain and nine of her crew were drowned. At Sagua 50 persons lost their lives, and the neighboring village of Pueblo was "literally wiped out." The telegraph wires being broken, no news from other parts of the island has been received.

—The danger of further floods at Leon and Villa Lerdo, Mexico, is over, the waters having begun to subside.

—Two freight trains collided near St. Joseph, Missouri, on the Kansas City, St. Jo and Council Bluffs Railroad on the 5th. The trains were both loaded with merchandise, and nearly the entire lot is a total loss. The damage to cars and freight is estimated at $100,000. The train hands jumped and escaped injury. The boiler of a steam threshing machine exploded at Seymour, Indiana, on the 6th. William Bennett was killed, and Henry Kearns and Wesley Alexander fatally injured. Five other employes were injured, but not severly. The boiler was old and worn out. The boiler of Goulette & Letson's threshing outfit at Ellendale, Dakota, exploded on the afternoon of the 5th. An old man named McLean was killed and several others were injured, four fatally.

—Seventy-seven new cases of yellow fever and eight deaths were reported on the 7th in Jacksonville.

—Isaac Wooley, one of the proprietors of the Curryville Coal Company, at Shelburne, Indiana, died suddenly on the 6th. A few hours afterward his wife suddenly expired, although she had been apparently well. One of the children is now at death's door from the same mysterious disease. The wife of Rev. F. W. Anderson, of Uhricsville, Ohio, was struck and killed by a train at Bloomfield on the evening of the 6th, as she attempted to cross the track. Nellie Donovan, 22 years old, died in New York on the 7th, from the effects of carbolic acid, which her friends say she swallowed in mistake for cholera mixture. John Bath, plumber, was caught in the elevator in the Park Avenue Hotel in New York, on the 7th, and crushed to death. He was 24 years old. Frederick Taylor, a miner, was killed on the 7th, by a fall of coal in Hillman Vein Colliery, Wilkesbarre, Penna.

—Miss Ada Flynn was murdered on the 6th, at the home of her grandfather, Alexander Traxell, near Glasgow, Penna., by robbers. The murder was committed in daylight, during the absence of the family. Deputy Sheriff Reilly, of New York, who allowed a prisoner named King, charged with forgery, to escape from his custody on the 5th, was arrested on the 7th, on a charge of malfeasance in office, and was placed under bail for trial. Henry Adams has been remanded for trial in New York on the charge of stealing diamonds from jewelry stores in John street and Maiden Lane. It is said that he has served a term in prison in Philadelphia for theft. A telegram from Corydon, Indiana, says the county Commissioners have made an investigation of the accounts of Ex-Treasurer John C. Graves, and report that he is a defaulter to the amount of $14,000. Mr. Graves retired from office a year ago, and made a full settlement with his successor.

—During the last two nights unprecedented frosts have prevailed in New Hampshire and Maine, doing great damage to vegetation, particularly corn and potatoes. In Sullivan county, New Hampshire, the havoc is greater than was ever before known from an early frost. At Winthrop, Maine, on the morning of the 7th, the frost was so heavy that the landscape looked as if covered with snow. The cranberry crop at Sharon, Massachusetts, has been injured by frost, except in the meadows protected by water. The frost on the evening of the 6th will have a serious effect on the canning establishments in the vicinity of Medway, Massachusetts. Reports from all points back from the Connecticut river show hard frosts on the evening of the 6th, and a large loss to corn and tobacco. The thermometer marked 24 degrees in various places. Ice formed the thickness of window glass. There was a killing frost in Rensselaer and Washington counties, New York, on the morning of the 7th. Ice formed, and great damage was done to corn, potatoes, buckwheat and melons. The frost was especially disastrous near Saratoga. The counties of Middlesex, Norfolk and Worcester, in Massachusetts, were visited by frost on the night of the 6th, and farmers lost such crops as cucumuers, tomatoes, squash and corn. In some places the grape crop is injured. Reports of damage by frost have also been received from points in northern New England. Frost on the nights of the 5th and 6th killed vines of every description in the vicinity of Wolfboro, New Hampshire. Ice has formed in many places. A heavy frost on the night of the 5th damaged potatoes, corn and tomatoes in the vicinity of East Tawas, Michigan. A cold wave passed over New Brunswick on the night of the 6th, doing much damage to the crops, particularly buckwheat.

—The City of Mexico was visited on the evening of the 6th at 8.44 o'clock, by a slight earthquake. The oscillations were from northeast to southwest and lasted 24 seconds. At Orizaba the oscillation lasted 9 seconds. No damage was done in either place. Shocks lasting 15 seconds, with oscillations from west to east, are reported in the State of Gunero.

—Reports from west of Aberdeen, Dakota, state that prairie fires are doing great damage in Edmunds and McPherson counties. A large number of farmers have lost their crops and buildings.

—The post-office at Newton, New Jersey, was robbed on the evening of the 6th of $1200 in postage stamps and money. The post-office at Cutler, Indiana, was blown up with dynamite on the evening of the 6th. This is the fourth occurrence of this kind in that town. On the morning of the 6th a quantity of dynamite was found under the hotel, with matches half burned.

—A despatch from Charleston, West Virginia, says that a flood in New river on the 6th carried away the big iron bridge of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad at Grand View, involving a loss of $50,000. A great deal of damage in other quarters was also reported. Additional particulars of the cyclone in Cuba on the 4th, show that three persons were killed at Matanzas. Much damage was done in Cardenas and Caibarien.

—A boiler in Adam Keyser's brickyard near Dodgeville, in Herkimer county, New York, blew up on the afternoon of the 7th, killing Keyser's son and Arthur Leavitt. Another son of Keyser was slightly injured, and Keyser himself had both legs broken. Two horses were killed. The explosion was caused by Leavitt thoughtlessly placing a weight on the safety valve to prevent the escaping steam from frightening the horses.

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Put kerosene oil on the plows and other implements as a protection against dampness and rust before storing them away for the winter.

## 50th CONGRESS.—First Session

### SENATE.

In the U. S. Senate on the 3d, Mr. Vest offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Civil Service Reform to inquire whether an employe of the Senate has been preparing campaign partisan literature, "with his official character printed thereon," and what legislation is necessary to prevent and punish such conduct. After a discussion, in which the subject of political assessments and contributions was ventilated, the resolution went over. The bill for the admission of the State of Washington was considered. A message was received from the House with the Scott bill for the absolute exclusion of Chinese immigration. The latter was immediately taken up and Mr. George moved its reference to the Committee on Foreign Relations. Mr. Sherman stated the course of the Committee on Foreign Relations in regard to the Chinese Treaty, and advocated the passage of the bill on the ground that any nation had the right to provide for its own preservation, even in contravention of existing treaties. After further debate the Senate, without acting on the bill, adjourned.

In the United States Senate on the 4th, Mr. Cullom introduced a bill, which was referred, declaring trusts unlawful and providing for their suppression. The House bill to prohibit Chinese immigration was taken up, and Mr. Teller spoke in support of the bill. When he had finished the bill went over without action. After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

In the United States Senate on the 5th, Mr. Sherman offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the President to inform the Senate whether the recent treaty with China and the amendments adopted by the Senate have been ratified by the Chinese Emperor. A conference report was presented on the Army Appropriation bill, showing a concurrence in all the amendments, except those relating to fortifications. The report was agreed to and a new conference was ordered. The Chandler resolution in reference to the recent election in Louisiana was taken up and Mr. Pasco spoke upon the subject. At the close of his remarks, the consideration of the Chinese Restriction bill was resumed. After some discussion, the vote was taken, and stood: yeas, 32; nays, 0. As there was no quorum present and no probability of getting one within a reasonable time the Senate adjourned, leaving the bill undisposed of.

In the U. S. Senate, on the 6th, the Chinese Exclusion bill was again discussed and a vote on its passage was again taken. The vote was unanimous, 37 to 0, but no quorum voted. It was agreed, by unanimous consent, that the vote should be taken to-day, and the Senate then adjourned. Messrs. Sherman and Hoar refrained from voting because they thought the Senate, before acting on the bill, should ascertain "whether the facts on which it rested really existed."

In the U. S. Senate on the 7th, the Chinese Exclusion bill was again taken up. A message was received from the President enclosing a despatch from the American Minister at Pekin, dated the 6th, saying: "Treaty postponed for further deliberation." Mr. Gorman moved to refer the Chinese bill and the President's message to the Committee on Foreign relations. The vote resulted, yeas 17, nays 19—no quorum. A call of the Senate showed 48 Senators present, a quorum being 39. The second vote on Mr. Gorman's motion to recommit stood yeas 19, nays 20, so the motion was lost. The bill was then passed—yeas, 37; nays, 3. After several roll calls, there being no quorum, the Senate adjourned.

### HOUSE.

In the House on the 3d Mr. Scott of Pennsylvania, asked consent to introduce for present consideration a bill for the absolute exclusion of Chinese immigration. There was no objection, and the bill, after a brief discussion, was passed without a division. The rules were suspended and the Senate bill relative to the detail of army and navy officers to educational institutions was passed. Attempts were made by various members, to procure suspension of the rules in order to call up a free cotton bagging bill, to have a day appointed for the consideration of the Oklahoma bill, and to secure some labor legislation, but they failed for want of a quorum, and the House adjourned.

In the House on the 4th, the conference report on the Army Appropriation bill was submitted, and a new conference was ordered on the disagreeing amendments. The Retaliation bill was discussed by Messrs. Belmont, McCreary, Hitt and Chipman. Adjourned.

In the House on the 5th, conference was ordered on the Fortification bill. Mr. Stahlnecker, of New York, made a personal explanation in connection with the proposed investigation of the new library building business. He denounced the charges against him as false in every particular. Mr. Oates, of Alabama, introduced a concurrent resolution for the final adjournment of Congress on the 20th inst. It was referred to the Ways and Means committee. A bill was reported and referred to the Committee of the Whole, appropriating $200,000 to suppress infection in the inter-State commerce of the United States. A bill was passed for the exchange of worn or mutilated subsidiary coin, at coinage value, for new and unworn coin. The consideration of the Retaliation bill was resumed. After speeches by Messrs. Phelps, Belmont, Scott and others, pending action the House adjourned.

In the House on the 6th the bill to increase the efficiency of the Medical Division of the Pension Bureau and the Retaliation bill were discussed. Mr. Scott, of Pennsylvania, concludes his speech in support of the latter bill. At the conclusion of Mr. Scott's remarks the House adjourned.

In the House on the 7th, the debate on the Retaliation bill was continued, and it was agreed that the vote should be taken this afternoon. An evening session was held for the consideration of pension bills.

## THE CUCKOO.

### An Interesting and Instructive Article About this Wonderful Bird.

"Cuckoo! Cuckoo! Oh, welcome, welcome notes!
Fields, woods and waves rejoice
In that recovered voice,
As on the wind its fluty music floats."

Have you heard the cuckoo!"

How often have we asked this question in spring! We can hardly believe that dull, dark, dreary winter has really gone until we are assured of it by the familiar notes of the "plain-song cuckop gray," as Shakespeare calls him. His song is certainly monotonous, very like the echo of something else. In some districts the country people believe that it is a voice from the spirit-land, and emigrants tell us that there are few sounds they miss so much.

Like other birds, it is the male cuckoo that is the songster. When he first makes his appearance his note is full and clear; but as June progresses his voice begins to crack, becoming worse in July, and dwindling down to a hoarse croak in August, by which time he thinks it expedient to carry his "cuck-cuck-cuck!" to other regions.

Most of you are doubtless acquainted with the old rhyme:

"In April the cuckoo shows his bill;
In May he sings both night and day,
In June he altereth his tune;
In July he prepares to fly;
Come August, go he must."

According to some accounts the cuckoo sets off on his journey southward earlier than this, for the Lancashire folk say:

"The first cock of hay
Frights the cuckoo away."

And the Bretons give as a reason, that when the cuckoo first came to Brittany he built a nest, like other birds, and was mightily proud of it, too; but a wagon of hay happened to pass over him while he was hopping about the field, so that he was badly crushed. A burnt child dreads the fire, and for a similar reason no cuckoo can henceforth endure the sights of hay.

The Swiss have an odd notion that the cuckoo can not sing until he has eaten a bird's egg; I have heard of one which killed itself by attempting to swallow a yellow-hammer's egg, which would neither go up nor down, but stuck fast in his throat and choked him.

What most people would have set down as sheer greediness was perhaps only a laudable desire to cultivate his voice; and no doubt the song is right which tells us that—

"The cuckoo's a fine bird;
She sings as she flies:
She brings us good tidings,
She tells us no lies,
She sucks little birds' eggs
To make her voice clear;
And when she sings 'Cuckoo!'
The summer is near."

The only mistake about this is that the female cuckoo does not sing at all. Perhaps she is too much taken up with wondering where she shall lay her eggs; for, you know, a cuckoo mother never dreams of building a house and bringing up her children respectively—oh, dear, no!

She avoids all this trouble by simply dropping an egg by stealth into the nest of some small bird—a hedge-sparrow, a water wagtail, a titlark, or a yellowhammer, she is not particular which—and, having accomplished this, she cheerfully leaves it to be hatched and taken care of by the rightful owner of the establishment she has selected.

Nor is this by any means the worst of the story.

No sooner is the young cuckoo out of the shell than he sets to work to jerk and toss out of the nest any little birds or eggs that may happen to be there.

In a very short space of time the interloper is completely "king of the castle," and as his appetite is insatiable, his little foster-mother has enough to do to keep him supplied with food.

The Germans have a proverb, "ungrateful as a cuckoo;" and, gladly as we welcome the herald of spring, we can not help feeling that there are points in his character the reverse of commendable.

The country folks in Sussex say that all the cuckoos are taken care of by an old woman, who, when the winter is over, fills her apron with them. If she is in good temper she lets a large number of them loose on the 14th of April; but if she happens to be cross only two or three are allowed to fly away.

So if you do not hear the brown bird's cry as soon as you expected you will know that something must have occurred to ruffle the feelings of the old dame in Sussex!

The French say that the cuckoo is such a vain bird that he will never repeat any thing but his own name; and the German children have a piece of poetry which relates how a cuckoo stopped a starling who had just come from town, and asked her what people thought of the nightingale.

"The whole town is loud in her praises," said the starling.

"And what about the lark?"

"Half the city is talking of her."

"And the blackbird?"

"A few people say they admire him."

"Well, what do they say about me?"

"Nothing at all."

"Oh, then," said the cuckoo, "I must praise myself. Cuckoo!"

Another reason for the bird's monotonous cry is given by Rev. Charles Swainson, who tells us the old Bohemian legend: "In early times the cuckoo had a crown, but the hoopoe has deprived her of it. It happened in this wise: When the birds were about to celebrate a wedding, the hoopoe—being selected to give away the bride, and therefore anxious to add to the dignity of its appearance—asked the cuckoo to lend him his crown. The latter kindly consented, but when the hoopoe discovered how well it suited him, he kept it and never returned it to its owner!

"And ever since the cuckoo has been calling 'Kluku! Kluku!' (i. e. 'You knave! you knave!'); while the hoopoe answers: 'Jdu! Jdu!' (i. e. I'm coming! I'm coming!)."

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A MONSTROUS NOTION.—Brown—Is it true, Dumley, that you dislike me bitterly, that you feel for me nothing but vindictiveness and malignant hatred?

Dumley—Great heavens, old man, what put that monstrous notion into your head?

"This (puff) cigar you've just given me."

### Queen Mary.

I hae a hart, I hae but ane,
I'd gie them a' gin I had twenty,
To him wha meets me in the lane,
The lad that's aye to jimp an' dainty.
I dinna care though he be puir—
What though his daddy be a miller,
We'd happy be—kings are nae mair,
Love does na' aye tak' sides wi' siller.

I've kenned him lang, he used tae pu'
The gowans frae the trees o' simmer,
An' when he twined them 'roon my broo',
He said I was a queenly kimmer.
I daur na t-ll my love, wae 's me,
But losh! I wish some lecsome fairy
Wad catch him when he couldna flee,
An' whisper—gang an' speak tae Mary.

When honest hearts on Cupid ca',
The wee rogue needs na muckle wilin';
She had but gane a step or twa
When wha but Willie met her smilin'.
He took her han' sae saft an white—
"I've heard a whisper frae a fairy—
Gin ye'll hae me for your true knight,
I'll tak' ye for my ain Queen Mary."

## MRS. WESTERLEY'S HELP.

"Well I will try once more, Milly, but you must not be too particular this time," said Tom Westerley.

Tom frowned a little as he reminded his young wife that this was the fourth time she had been left without a servant during the year they had lived at Cloverbanks. It was such a bother to be bringing them constantly from the intelligence office.

Milly colored a little, knowing that she was very particular and a little set in her way, and might be more patient. She would try very hard to succeed with the next one; it was so dreadful to get along in the hot weather, with no help and the baby teething.

Tom drove into town, and about eleven o'clock a neat little woman came out on the train.

"I am glad that you are not a young girl," said Milly. "I suppose you have had experience in housework?"

"Oh, yes, indeed!" was the reply, with suavity. "I have kept house for myself; I am a widow."

"Have you been a widow long?"

"Two years. I understand all kinds of cooking—fine laundry work—everything."

So it proved. Milly was so pleased she felt absolutely grateful, and looked on admiringly as the rather disordered household was brought up to a state of perfect order.

Meanwhile, Mrs. Maria, as the newcomer styled herself, was very loquacious.

"Perhaps I say it who shouldn't, Mrs. Westerley, but I'm good help. I can take right hold anywhere, and I don't overcharge. I've lived in a number of places, and they will all recommend me."

"I should think likely," replied Milly, who was rocking the baby while Mrs. Maria put the sitting-room to rights.

"I'm a good hand in sickness, too. Hope none of you won't get sick while I am here, but it's unhealthy this hot weather," dusting the mantel deftly. "Don't you think Mr. Westerley looks a little peaked?"

"The heat wears on him some," said Milly.

"It's very bad to get out of health—affects the nerves."

She had a small, round face, with apple cheeks and sharp, black eyes. She paused in her work, and looked intently at Milly.

"Affects the mind."

"Yes."

"It's bad to get the mind disordered."

"It is, indeed," said Milly, carelessly.

"I don't suppose you notice it, Mrs. Westerley, but I think Mr. Westerley is very irritable."

"He gets tired," replied Milly; "and, as you say, I think he is not very well."

She blushed a little for Tom, remembering how he had scolded because the baby had thrown the hair brush in the bath-tub that morning. But she had readily excused it, because she knew he was overworked, and had not rested well through the hot night. She was not well herself; the dog days had commenced, and she felt dull, weak and unsociable. The baby cried nights, and Tom was certainly impatient and testy.

Mrs. Maria seemed insensible to the heat. She flew about the house like a parched pea. Milly literally had no care of the housekeeping. Everything was done in exquisite order. It was a great relief.

Most a fortnight after Mrs. Maria's arrival Milly received a letter from her Aunt Helen, asking her to come down to the shore for a week.

"I can go, can't I, Tom?" she cried.

And Tom said yes.

So Milly and baby went down to Havenside, and told Aunt Helen what a nice housekeeper had been left with Tom at Cloverbanks, and how delightful it was to be free for a week, to enjoy the salt air and surf bathing.

When she came back Tom met her at the station; there was an anxious cloud on his brow.

"Feeling well, Milly?" he asked.

"Oh, yes, indeed!" she replied brightly.

He looked at her quite sharply, and she looked at him.

"Why, don't I look well, Tom?"

"Why, yes; I don't see but what you do," he answered.

"How has Mrs. Maria got along?"

"First class."

"She is a treasure, isn't she?"

"Yes."

But Milly thought Tom seemed queer; he was always watching her. When she woke up in the morning, she found him looking at her sleeping face. How strange of Tom! He wasn't irritable now; he was odd. It made her nervous, as if some trouble were impending of which she did not know. It seemed to her that Tom looked pale and harassed.

"Is anything the matter, Tom? What makes you seem so queer?"

"What makes you act as if you were afraid of me?" he responded.

"You look so strange!"

"I am worried a little, but never mind."

Soon Milly began to notice that Mrs. Maria was watching her, too. A dozen times a day she found the little woman's eyes fixed sharply on her face. It was annoying. She was quick-tempered, and could not help showing that she was very much annoyed.

"What do you want of me?" she asked, one day, haughtily, when Tom was present.

"Nothing — nothing," replied the little woman, soothingly.

Tom, who was reading, looked around sharply. She thought Mrs. Maria said something to him as she passed his chair. It sounded like:

"They never like to be watched."

Who? Did people think she had joined a gang of conspirators?

She went up to her room with a swelling heart; but it was a very hot night, she was very tired, and she soon forgot her troubles in a heavy sleep. She was awakened by Tom crossing the room, and found that he had the baby in his arms.

"She will sleep better in the next room with me," he said.

"She is very well in her crib, Tom," said his wife, in wonder.

Milly could not sleep after that. Tom had looked so pale and strange. Every night now Tom slept in the next room with Lily, and in the morning gave her to Mrs. Maria to be dressed. She said something rather fretfully to Mrs. Maria about "Mr. Westerley's notion."

"Poor dear, can't you see?" said Mrs. Maria, pitifully.

"See what?" asked Milly, feeling as if she were going crazy.

"I've noticed it ever since I've been here. I do not know whether it's heat or overwork, or whether it is hereditary."

"What do you mean?"

"The poor man is a little wrong in his mind," she replied.

The truth seemed to flash upon Milly's mind. Tom's uncle had died insane. His strange behavior was explained all at once. Her blood froze in horror.

"Oh, what shall I do?" she cried.

"You must humor him. There is nothing like humoring them. I've had a grandmother, a mother and two sisters insane."

"Oh, how dreadful!" shrieked Milly.

She sobbed and cried in the face of the calamity. Then she tried to think. She no longer dared to trust him with Lily. He was mad and unsafe. Oh, it seemed as if the terrible thing could not be borne!

She was trembling like a leaf when she saw Tom's buggy drive into the yard. He saw her agitation as soon as he entered.

"What is the matter, Milly?" he asked.

"She's been very bad this afternoon, poor dear!" said Mrs. Maria softly.

"Milly, perhaps I—I had better have a doctor for you."

"A doctor for me, Tom?" she said looking at him amazedly.

He turned anxiously toward the cradle and took the little one in his arms.

"Oh don't—don't touch the baby!" she cried in agony. Don't—don't take the baby!"

She tried to take it from his arms, but with a frown he resisted her. How strong he was! A panic seized her. She began to scream and cry aloud.

"Tom, oh, Tom! try to think of what you are doing. Don't take the baby from me! You—you will hurt her. I want my darling baby! Oh, I must have her!

"Oh," groaned Tom, "I must have help! Mrs. Maria, run for the doctor."

She had hardly gone, and Milly had sunk weakly into a chair, crying, when two men entered the open door.

"Is there a woman here named Maria Hewins?" they asked.

Tom shook his head.

"She is about here somewhere," the elder said. "Or else she has just left. You have employed her all summer."

"Do you mean my domestic?" asked Tom.

The men nodded.

"We have called her Mrs. Maria."

"It's all one. Her name is Maria Hewins. This man with me is her husband. She's got a family of seven children down in Maine. She's temporarily insane. The doctor says she'll get over it. She has escaped from the care of her friends."

"Then she isn't a widow?"

"No."

"Never lived out before?"

"Never."

"Is crazy?"

"Yes. And thinks everybody else is so. You'd never mistrust it, perhaps, she's smart—but you see she's always thinking everybody else is insane."

A little information sufficed to put the men on the right track, and they went away.

"Milly!" said Tom.

"Tom!" cried Milly.

"She's made all this trouble."

"Yes. You ain't insane, are you, Tom?"

"No more than you are. But she filled my head with stories of your strange behavior while you were gone down to the shore. It seemed as if you did act strangely, Milly."

"It seemed as if you did, Tom."

"I was afraid to trust the baby with you. She warned me that insane mothers frequently injured their children."

"And I was afraid to trust Lily with you, Tom. I thought you took her into the other room to sleep because you were crazy. Oh, I have suffered so!"

"I guess I have. Thank God," concluded Tom, "it was only a scare!"

They learned the next day that the author of their misfortune was safely recovered by her friends. But Milly received such a shock that she never took into the house another domestic without thoroughly investigating her character.

### Target Practice at Night.

Recognizing the necessity of carrying out target practice at night, the admiralty have directed that once in each year, wherever practicable, seamen are to be drilled after dark with quick firing and machine guns. During the practice the ships are to be under steam at not less than from six to eight knots an hour, and special targets are to be used and anchored, if possible, precautions being taken to prevent accidents to boats and shipping.

Barn and farm buildings well separated from the house reduce the risk of fire.

### Cecil's Craze.

Milly kissed her brother good-by and jumped into the train that was to bear her to New York, where she was to spend the winter with Mrs. Archibald Wyeth. Milly had never been much away from home, and rather enjoyed traveling by rail.

As she sat by the window, looking out on the rolling country, she suddenly felt two arms clasped about her neck, and her face was covered with kisses. A little surprised, she found herself in the grasp of a charming young girl. "I have found you at last, Lilly," said a sweet, childish voice. "I knew God would give you back to me!"

"Do not be alarmed, young lady," said a tall, handsome man who had risen in the seat back of Milly. "My ward lost her twin sister lately by an accident and has never recovered her reason."

"Let her stay here by me if she wants to," said Milly, as the little girl showed no signs of relinquishing her hold on her newfound friend. "I do not mind."

"Cecile's is only a temporary derangement," said the gentleman, "and we hope soon to cure her. I trust, miss you will be with us for some time, for she seems to have taken a great fancy to you. Here is my card."

Milly took it and read:

SIR ROGER HEPWORTH,
Millbank Terrace, England.

The baronet was glad to learn that they were both on their way to New York, for he had taken a liking to the fresh-faced country girl as well as Cecile.

All through the journey Milly did what she could for the poor stricken girl, and when they arrived at the city, Cecile would not part from her until the promise was exacted that she would call on them the next day.

It soon become a daily occurrence for Mrs. Wyeth and Milly to be invited to ride in the park with Sir Roger and his ward.

As the skillful physician had predicted, Cecile recovered from her mental malady, but the frail body grew more and more spiritual every day, and at last it was evident that the too beautiful color which flamed upon her cheeks as each day grew to a close was the fatal hectic. At last she could no longer leave her room. Then Sir Roger went to Mrs. Wyeth and entreated her to use her influence with Milly to stay with the dying girl who was constantly wishing for her companionship until the last.

The invitation to Milly to spend some time at the hotel at which Sir Roger's party was stopping occasioned her some embarrassment, as her simple toilet arrangements, gotten up in her prairie home, were hardly intended to bear the criticism of lovers of fashion and display; but her love for the gentle sufferer overcame her scruples and she went to her.

The visitors at the hotel were very much interested in the baronet and his ward, and many a pair of bright eyes would have been glad to win an admiring glance from the handsome, stately nobleman, but he seemed ever the same—polite and courteous but indifferent.

His ward, Cecile, was also his cousin. His uncle had felt such confidence in his favorite nephew, who was the second son of Lord Dunallan, that on his death-bed, young as was Sir Roger at the time, he had appointed him guardian of his twin girls, and had also left him a third of his large fortune, so that, although by the provisions of the entail, he did not inherit any of his father's property, he might be in possession of a good income.

But the terms of the will, if either sister died, the survivor was to inherit all; and if neither should live to attain her majority, Sir Roger should then be the heir, unless his cousins wished to will their share to some one else. In that case he was to be guided by their requests.

"Guardy," said Cecile, one morning, after she had made an excuse to send Milly from the room, "I want to make my will. You are rich enough already, and I want to give Milly half my money. Are you willing?"

Sir Roger stroked the bright head tenderly.

"Anything that pleases my Cecile pleases me."

Cecile took his hand caressingly in one of hers. "What a good, kind guardy you have been. Leaving your home in dear old England and traveling about with me in search of health that won't come. But my mind is all right now. Oh, that dark time when everything was a blank! And it was Milly's sweet face, so like my own Lilly's, that helped me. She is my sister in spirit if not in body."

So it was arranged. The lawyers were sent for, and Milly Dutton was no longer a girl merely in comfortable circumstances—she was an heiress. But she knew nothing of it until Cecile's translation to be with her sister forever. Then she learned of it from Sir Roger's lips. After he had told her of the way in which Cecile had wished to give her such a permanent token of her love, he said, sadly:

"Life will seem very strange to me now that Cecile has gone. For the last three years I have hardly had a thought except for her. I shall miss the dear child sadly. Will Cecile's friend think of Cecile's uncle once in a while after he has gone?"

Milly tried to answer, but her voice failed her. She looked up at him with large tears filling her eyes and rolling silently down her cheeks.

"Milly, are those tears for me?" The voice grew deep and impassioned. "But no, it would be too selfish in me to ask it! My hair is already showing its streaks of silver, and you"——

"Don't, don't—my heart will break!" sobbed Milly convulsively. She saw a glimpse of happiness which might have been hers, opening before her only to be shut out irrevocably, and maidenly delicacy must seal her lips! She could not give utterance to the cry that rang through her whole being—"I love you! I love you!"

But that despairing burst of sobs was a revelation to him. With tenderness too deep for words he drew her to him and kissed away her tears.

The next spring there was a double wedding at Milly's Western home. Ralph gave her a dear young sister to take her place in ministering to the old father, and she gave him as tender care as though he had been her own.

Lady Millicent Hepworth (our Milly) fills her position as though she had been born to it, and her husband blesses the day when Cecil's delusion drew Milly within the circle of their traveling group.

### PETTY SUPERSTITIONS.

#### Silly Beliefs in Evil Influences That Still Find Numerous Adherents.

Each new generation asks, When will the world have done with its superstitions? Why should people cling to strange beliefs in evil influences, beliefs which, for the most part, had their rise in delusions of heathenism, centuries after the Christian religion has had sway in the civilizad world? We know that many strange and bloody superstitions have faded away in the past two centuries. "Witches" are no longer put to death, and incantations are no longer practiced in civilized countries; but a thousand petty beliefs in lucky and unlucky things survive these darker superstitions, and these, though they are proved false every day, continue to influence the mind of people of no little intelligence.

In some parts of the country the receipts of the railroads are smaller on Fridays than on other week days, because so many people fear some harm if they start on a journey on that day. Very many people, who would be ashamed to confess that they are influenced by this notion, hide it under some pretense, and perhaps convince themselves that they are guided by some other reason, in refraining from traveling on Friday, than their superstition; but the proof is plain that the influence of the day is feared.

A great many people have a fear of certain numbers, and a belief in luckiness of other numbers. If they stopped to think about it, they would be ashamed to be influenced by so unreasonable a feeling. They do not, however, stop to think. Superstition is simply a form of letting very ignorant people, who lived long before us, do our thinking for us.

Many men who are incredulous about most things, have little tricks to bring about good fortune, such as turning a chair around before they sit down, carrying coins with holes in them, keeping a certain coin a "pocket-piece," to bring good fortune, or a horse chestnut to "keep off the rheumatism." Inasmuch as rheumatism is a disease of the blood, it is impossible to understand how a nut carried in a pocket could "keep it off."

The distinguished archæologist, Dr. Henry Schliemann, is said by his friends to possess many superstitions, one of which leads him to be very careful always to put his left stocking and shoe on before the right, to put his left leg first into his trousers, and his left arm first into his coat-sleeve. His practice is the opposite of that of a great many people, who believe it is "luckiest" to put on the right stocking and shoe first. People who are superstitious would find much trouble, probably, to make their own superstitions agree with other people's.

One superstition which influences many is the fear of changing or turning a stocking which has been put on wrong side out. If the stocking has once been put on that way, it must be left, or else it will make the day unlucky. If the stocking possessed intelligence and power enough to bring the people bad luck under any circumstances, it should do so when it is not turned, in indignation at being left wrong side out!

One of the most extraordinary individual superstitions of the present time is that of an Italian Marchioness, who carries about with her bottle in which is imprssoned an insect of the sort called a "multiped"—a woodworm with many feet. This lady, who is not considered insane by those who know her, never does any thing involving risk without taking out this bottle and holding it in her hand. This is simply the fetichism of the African negroes, and nothing more or less.

Among the French it is considered rather dangerous to talk of railroad accidents while on the trains, for fear that the talk will bring on another accident. If this superstition was founded on a reason, it must be because the locomotives and cars do not like to hear their misdeeds and mistakes spoken of!

A custom which prevails in Europe is the covering of all pictures and mirrors with cloths while a burial is taking place from the house.

The hundred small superstitions, such of fear of evil consequences from the spilling of salt, from the breaking of a looking-glass, from the howling of dogs at night, and many more such trifling circumstances, are passing away, no doubt, but they still have a strange power over many people who do not *believe* in them, but who are thoughtlessly influenced by them through a sort of habit. Such a habit may be destroyed by a little serious thought when one is tempted to yield to a foolish impulse of the sort, and by readily following out certain cherished "signs," and ascertaining whether they came true. A little faithful study of these signs, on one's account, without taking the mere word of others, is pretty sure to convince of the falsity of all superstitions.

### A Tribute to E. P. Roe.

In speaking of the late E. P. Roe, the novelist, Julian Hawthorne says: "He knew the human heart, his own was so human and so great; and the vast success of his stories, however, technical critics may have questioned it; was within his deserts, because it was based on this fact. No one could have had an humbler opinion of Roe's 'art' than he had, but an author who believes that good is stronger than evil, and that a sinner may turn from his wickedness and live, and who embodies these convictions in his stories, without a trace of cant or taint of insincerity—such an author and man deserves a success infinitely wider and more permanent than that of the most skilful literary mechanic; and it is to the credit of our nation that he has it.

It has been claimed that 40 per cent. of corn fodder is wasted by feeding it whole as compared with cutting it.

### FASHION NOTES.

—Sashes and girdles are again appearing.

—All white cloth jackets are still in fashion.

—Flounces are seen on the newly imported gowns.

—Seal brown cloth is a favorite material for riding habits.

—Mourning costumes have a trimming of lace worked on tuille, with fine jet beads.

—It is not considered good taste in Paris for ladies to wear bright colors in the street.

—Polonaises may be draped alike on both sides, or long on one side and short on the other.

—The bodices without any basque is almost universally favored by fashionable dressmakers.

—The tan, brown and bronze shades are very popular just now, both in dress and millinery.

—Irish lace, or point d'Irelande, is in high favor with the Parisiennes just now as a dress garniture.

—Black and yellow, black and pink, and beige and red are favorite color combinations in millinery.

—Bows of light green ribbon are sometimes combined with white artificiel flowers in lieu of foliage.

—The material of the sunshade is tussore, surah or glace silk, shot of two colors, striped or embroidered.

—There are also very handsome sunshades of black tulle and lace, such as were the fashion twenty years ago.

—White feathers, either alone or combined with ribbon, are by far the most elegant trimmings for Leghorn hats.

—Genuine silk batiste appears this season in new and exquisite colorings, and is very silky and rich in appearance.

—Dressy costumes of silk are often made with plaked out edges and a plastron composed of silk scallops in layers complete the corsage.

—A hat that has every appearance of felt, without the objectionable weight of that material, is made of crepe, lightly stretched over a foundation.

—Lace, tulle or net mixed with velvet or moire upon straw and forming a matrix for numberless long stemmed flowers is the feature of millinery just now.

—If the calico patterned India silks are combined with plain stuffs, the underskirt must be figured goods with drapery of the plain, and waist in which both appear.

—The latest novelty in linen dress materials is linen damasse, which is woven like gingham, but in design resembles print. It is not pure linen, the colored threads being cotton.

—Cashmere and metallic effects are noticeable in fancy millinery goods, and there are especially handsome buckles, pins and aigrettes of different metals variously ornamented.

—Ribbons retain their deserved popularity, especially the wider kinds, and stripes are by no means abandoned, combinations of color and weaving—moire, satin and grosgrain—being frequently seen in the same piece. Two toned ribbons will also be used.

—Jersey bodices of silk canvas, in open work designs, are worn in the evening at the watering places over skirts of lace, faille or bengaline. With these are worn low-necked surah underwaists, which are finished with dainty lace edgings.

—Among the novelties in fine wool dress materials are some which are woven to represent drawn work, and the tied portions form very dainty lacelike designs. Others are woven in bold relief, representing rows of soutache or basket plaeted braid sewed to the fabric.

—In millinery for early autumn, close fitting bonnets and various turban shapes—which are a sort of compromise between a bonnet and a hat—will be very popular; in the new hats, crowns are only moderately high, and some are very low; and all tastes and types of beauty can be suited in the widths and arrangements of the brims.

—Perhaps one of the most general investments of the latter part of the season has been a good waterproof coat or cloak, becoming and ornamental, but eminently adapted to a continued stretch of wet weather. Everywhere you see travelers provided with (usually enveloped in) one of these garments. All are very long, most of them are in a small patterned tweed, and provided with capes and hoods. Except for the unmistakable smell of the mackintoch, these coats, cloaks and jackets, look as though made of very neat tweed. The hats and caps usually match. Leather is to be fashionable for personable decoration. It is to be seen on children's serge frocks, turned up round the edge to a depth of several inches, with pockets, cuffs and waistbands to match. It may be in shiny black or in its natural color, the former looking well with navy blue or red, the latter with black or white. Several autumn gowns have been made with perforated panels and vest. The perforation is carried out in a design. Little straps and buckles take the place of buttons or hooks and eyes. They are also placed on cuffs at the opening of the collar band in front and on the deep waistbands. A leather band is often placed round the cap, with its leather peak. A tall crowned hat of blue felt, recently made to wear with a yatching suit of blue serge trimmed with leather, had three narrow straps, buckling round the crown at distances, each with a gold buckle. The leather was tan colored. Truly the words of a contemporary writer on fashions are proving true, when she wrote that ere long we shall talk of harnessing instead of dressing ourselves. The tan leather shoes are most popular now for seaside and country wear—more so by far than the red russia leather ones which appeared in London during the early part of the season. Some of these tan shoes are zigzagged round the edge.

### HORSE NOTES.

—Sprague Golddust will not start again this season.

—The Utica pool-box business amounted to $80,000.

—Proctor Knott ran in blinkers when he won the Equity stakes.

—The new three-quarter mile track at Clifton is about completed.

—The ch. m. Jessie, record 2.21, has been turned out for the season.

—Hayward, it seems, is to ride for A. J. Cassatt, who has had second call on him so long.

—John E. Turner was so weak after driving Spofford at Utica that he could scarcely stand. The malaria is still in his system.

—E. J. Baldwin made little Barnes an offer of $8000 per annum, but the little fellow refused to entertain any proposition from the Santa Anita turfman.

—French Park will not start for the Futurity, as he has no speed. For weeks he has no speed. For weeks he has shown lameness after every good gallop.

—The Utica meeting was not a financial success. The bad weather reduced the average of gate receipts, and the revenue from betting was light.

—J. M. Stribling, Virginia, Ill., paid H & D. Stout, Dubuque, Ia., $5000 for the yearling colt Dubuque, by Nutwood, dam Nora Wilkes by George Wilkes.

—Count Valensin's black yearling filly Fleet, by Sidney, won a mile-heat race at San Francisco on Friday August 31st inst., in 2.44, 2.51½. Sidney is by Santa Claus, 2.17½.

—Never in the history of English racing has the turf experienced such terrible weather as during the past forty days. With very few exceptions, it has rained every day.

—Garrett, a 3 year old bay stallion by Maryland Volunteer, dam Carrie (record 2:27), is in training at the Philadelphia Driving Course. He is owned by William T. Harriott, of St. Augustine, Cecil county, Md.

—George A. Singerly has sold to Samuel Stewart the brown 5 year old mare Betsey M., by Messenger Chief. She beat George Scattergood's Oakland Boy and Charles Dickens over the Gentlemen's Driving Course recently.

—Ex-Alderman Henry Hughes has sold his bay mare Skylight, Pilot, by Strathmore, dam Twilight, by Mambrino Pilot. The purchasers are Spanish parties, and she will immediately be shipped abroad. The price was about $10,000.

—Dunboyne will hereafter run in the name of M. Jordan, the horse having been knocked down to that turfman's bid at the Jennings sale on the 29th ult., for $4500. A yearling by Warwick, dam Lorilla, was purchased by Wyndham Walden at the same sale for $7500.

—Mike Dwyer said the other day that they would sell out their racing stable if they could get their price. He said he would like to retire for a year at least, as he was wearied with the cares and responsibilities of a stable in addition to managing a race-course.

—It is probable that Elkwood has run his last race. While he is not broken down, his owner, Mr. Gratz, deems it best to retire him on the laurels he has already won, and it is probable that he will be found in the stud next season. A gamer horse than the Suburban winner has hardly ever been seen, and in addition he has had a wonderful turn of speed.

—Matt Byrnes is to be W. L. Scott's trainer next season, as Mr. Haggin will retire, he having made no nominations for 1889 and 1890. Byrnes will have nothing but 2 year olds when he takes Mr. Scott's lot; but the Rayon d'Or, although they have not yet developed a stayer, are a good lot as 2 year olds, Gipsy Queen, Tea Tray, Ransom, Satan, Torchlight, Laura Stone, etc., showing a world of speed.

—There were thirty-two heats trotted and eleven paced at the Utica Grand Circuit meeting. The heats trotted averaged 2.23¾, and the heats paced 2.20 7-11. The average time for the meeting was 2.22¾. At Poughkeepsie there were thirty-three heats trotted and seven paced. The average time made by the trotters was 2.21⅝, and by the pacers about 2.20½. The average time for the meeting was 2.21¼.

—The gray gelding Marcus (2.29½), by administrator (2.29½), dam Emily C., dam of Bayonne Prince (2.21¼), died of heart disease at Flemington, N. J., on Monday August 27th. He did not do well last spring, and Mr. Cadugan turned him out. He was taken up the day after the New Jersey Breeders' meeting and appeared to be enjoying the best of health. He was driven a mile in 2.45 on the Saturday before he died, and when asked to repeat would not go any. Scott Smith was driving him, and when he turned to take him to the stable the horse staggered and almost fell before reaching it. From that time he grew worse, and finally died on Monday morning, August 27th. A post-mortem revealed the fact that the walls of one side of his heart were as thin as paper.

—Dr. W. C. Bretherton, of New York, has purchased the following rare bred trotters and harness stock, From A. J. Alexander, Woodburn Farm, Spring stallion, Ky., the 2 year old colt Balzac, by Matterhorn, dam Bicara, and the brown colt Dantzic, by Chichester, dam Pulcheria; from R. S. Veech, Indian Hill Stock Farm, Louisville, Ky., the 2 year old colt Longshot, by Walsingham; from Major H. C. McDowell, Ashland, Lexington, Ky., the 3 year old Harry Fenn, by King Rene, dam Palmyra, and from Bayless & Turner, Paris, Ky., a pair of bay geldings closely matched; a bay mare, by Bright Chief, dam by John (by Clark Chief); a chestnut mare, by Forest Glencoe, dam by Redmond's Abdallah; a chestnut gelding, by Magic, dam by Greenwood, and a bay gelding, a good actor and a prompt driver.

# THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR and PROP'R

TERMS:—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms.

Advertisements 20 cents per line for 3 insertions, and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS, SEPT. 13, 1888


## LOCAL ITEMS.

## DEMOCRATIC MEETING

—AT—

CENTRE HALL, MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 17.

—o—

A Democratic meeting will be held in FOUNDRY HALL,

At this place next Monday evening. A large turnout is expected. The Tusseyville Dem. club accompanied by their band will be present. Centre Hall band will also be present to furnish music. Meeting will be addressed by

D. F. FORTNEY, J. C. MEYER, DIS. ATTY., and others. Turn out and hear a fair presentation of the issues of the campaign.

—Andy Reesman will exhibit a fine assortment of stoves at the picnic next week.

—Editor Ulrich, of Spring Mills Times was in town on Monday and gave us a call.

—McCalmont and Shortlige have a building on the picnic ground for their implements.

—A new bell swings in the cupalo of the school house and its tone is somewhat stronger than the old one.

—A heavy rain set in again on last Friday afternoon, which continued until Saturday, with an occasional interval.

—Wm. Bradford will furnish horse feed at the Fort Woods during the Patrons exhibition, at very reasonable rates. td

—The farm of the heirs of Catherine Stover, dec'd, late of near Penns Cave, is offered at public sale on Saturday, Oct. 27.

—Stone masons and other mechanics can secure employment at Altoona as the R. R. co. are erecting four large shops and will employ many more hands.

—Miss Annie Bible will conduct a large ice cream stand at the picnic next week. She has experienced help and will deal out a toothsome article to her customers.

—The Lutheran congregation of Bellefonte has decided to build a new church, and have selected a lot on the corner of Linn and Alleghany sts.

—Will Shirk changed his mind and will move to Altoona instead of Bellefonte as announced in our last issue. He will open up a meat market and grocery store as soon as he can leave here.

—The Democratic meeting announced for last Saturday evening was postponed until some date next week. The weather was bad and the speakers were notified by the committee not to come

—The water has been piped into the pic-nic woods, where it branches into different directions for the accomodation of men and animals. Three or four hydrants have been attached to draw from.

—By a premature blast at the Bellefonte furnace last week Patrick Dillon had his eyes seriously hurt and may possibly lose one. A Hungarian was slightly injured, and quite a number of men pretty badly scared. Mr. Dillion's case is the most serious.

—E. M. Huyette was in a stew the other day; he had drawn a large sum of money from the bank, most of which was in gold coin and placed it in his pocket. A short time afterward he counted the money and found he was just twenty dollars short and couldn't account for the difference.

—The Penna. R. R. has decided to put up a new depot at Bellefonte, and has made an appropriation of twenty thousand dollars for that purpose. The building will be erected as soon as a suitable location can be secured. This is somewhat of a chestnut, but is a fact nevertheless.

—While Theodore Ickey, who lives in Nittany Valley, was working in the hay mow, Monday a week, his hold slipped and he fell, striking a threshing machine which was in the barn floor. The unfortunate man broke his right arm and dislocated a bone in one of his wrists, causing him much pain.

—Mrs. Dr. G. W. Burket, Mrs. Jas. A. Study, Mrs. C. Guyer and Mrs. F. D. Beyer, of Tyrone started Thursday morning for a drive to Penns Cave this county. They reached Centre Hall that evening and visited the cave Friday. The party traveled in a carriage and have plenty of nerve to undertake such a trip.

— Talk about woman's rights! This government gives women a privilege which is coveted by many men. The government says nothing to encourage men to spar, but in many places, especially at post offices, the legend may be seen: Lett-er box."—*Daily News.*

This squib is stolen from the REPORTER and done over.

—Centre Hall boro will come in with a boom next November for Cleveland and Thurman. The majority will advance considerably and exceed our former vote about twelve or fifteen. A number of Republicans have expressed an intention to vote differently this year. If you think this is an exageration paste it in your hat and compare with the returns next November.

—There should be a Democratic club organized in every voting precinct of the valley. We have but four organizations at present on this side which number should be doubled. Organize and get to work at once. The Democratic party has taken a firm stand on the Tariff question and intends to fight it out on that line. Every district should have an organization effected at once.

—Clearfield county has three candidates for Congress, nine candidates for Assembly, ten for Sheriff, five for Commissioner, and one for District Attorney, and this isn't the best year for candidates either. The delegate election tickets contain the names of all the candidates for each office, and when a fellow wants to vote he begins with his pencil and "scratches" the names of all the candidates except his choice and then deposits his ticket. It is a good system and saves the candidates some expense.

## POINTS TO VISIT.

The points to visit by the thousands who will be at the picnic next week, and which will be of interest, will be found as follows:

1. The top of Nittany mountain, immediately above Centre Hall, where a view can be had of Penns Valley, one of the finest sights in the country. A good road for walking or driving leads to it, and the distance is only about 1¾ miles.

2. A drive to the cave, 3½ miles from the picnic ground, through a delightful country; the cave is one of the most interesting sights in the state, the source of Penns Creek, and navigable by boat.

3. Visit the points close to the picnic ground, the sight of the old fort, the spring, connected with incidents of frontier life; the spot where an Indian and a white man fought around a tree with knives until both were found dead beneath the tree, and where the grave of the Indian is still to be seen—distance ¾ mile from picnic ground.

4. The REPORTER office, in which is printed the oldest paper in Central Pennsylvania, founded in 1828, where files of the first issues can be seen. The paper has left its mark upon the county, as a political advocate of what is good, right and just, and is proud of what it has done towards furthering education, progress and improvement, and the good it has effected in this direction. Its independence in standing by good men and correct principles has often called down upon it the wrath of time-servers, and it has actually been *boy*-cotted for the last four years, because the REPORTER would not swerve from the path of duty —*boy*-cotted, we mean, not *men*-cotted.

5. A delightful drive taking in the beautiful villages of Spring Mills, Penn Hall, Millheim and Aaronsburg—distance 12 miles.

6. Potters Mills and Seven Mountains. Potters Mills was the home of Gen. Potter, of revolutionary fame, and around centre many incidents of days that tried men's souls. The Seven Mountains, close to Potters Mills will be found a romantic region.

7. The beautiful Lutheran church at Centre Hall.

8. A drive to State College, 11 miles distant, taking in Linden Hall and Dan Hess, and Boalsburg, Oak Hall and Lemont.

9. A most delightful drive to Bellefonte, 7½ miles, and its new iron works, beautiful springs, good hotels, and whole souled people, and ruins of big fires.

Thus it will be seen that the visitor to the picnic can put in an entire week at Centre Hall and get ten times the worth of his money.

## SUNDAY SCHOOL FESTIVAL.

A festival was held on the afternoon and evening of 8th, by the Pine Stump Sunday school, in the school house on the Brush Valley road, west of Centre Hall. The object was to secure money for the advancement of their school, which is much needed.

Owing to the unfavorable weather in the afternoon, little was done. Toward evening the rain ceased, and the people of the neighboring towns and vicinity came pouring in. Together with these the Centre Hall band, which had been invited, made its appearance and enlivened the occasion with some fine music.

The refreshments served were of the finest kind, showing that those interested never do things by halves, and what made it more pleasant for the partakers was that they were waited upon by the pretty young ladies of which Pine Stump can boast.

From what the writer can understand no Sunday school has been held at that place for some years. It is hoped that a flourishing one will be established and receive the united Christian support of the community.

ONE INTERESTED.

## A STATE COLLEGE PROF. SUED FOR BREACH OF PROMISE.

Miss Mary A. Whiting, daughter of E. F. Whiting, Esq., of Holliston, Mass., has entered a suit for breach of promise, laying damages at $10,000, against Prof. G. G. Pond, recently instructor of chemistry in Amherst College and soon to take the chair of chemistry in the Pennsylvania State College. Prof. Pond was recently married in Amherst to Miss Helen M. Palmer, of that place. All the interest which Prof. Pond has in the estate of his father, the late Abel Pond, has been attached. It is rumored that Prof. Pond, anticipating this suit, has transferred his interest in the estate to his wife. This act, the plaintiff's friends say, will not stand the test of law.

## BRUCE SWENGEL KILLED AT PARDEE STATION.

R Bruce Swengel, son of C. P. Swengel of Paxtonville, Snyder co was killed at Pardee station last Wed. September 5th while at work hauling timber on the tram road. The particulars are as follows:

About 1 o'clock, while he was coming in on a train load of timber over the tram road, the truck in front of the one on which he stood jumped the track, and a heavy piece of timber swung around and struck him on the breast killing him instantly.

A slight discoloration on the breast is the only evidence of the injury received.

The dec'd was 24 years of age. He was taken to his home in Snyder co for interment.

## ANOTHER EDITOR LOOMING UP.

On the 28th ult., Joseph C. M'Alarney, Esq., on behalf of Charley Hower, of Selinsgrove, Snyder county, filed a declaration in the Dauphin county court, in the suit against the editor of the Selinsgrove Tribune for libel, alleging that he has been maliciously libeled and damaged as an attorney, to the extent of $5,000 by the publication of five articles in the Tribune.

## CHARLES T. STECK.

Charles T. Steck, who was nominated by the Labor party for Congress and endorsed by the Democratic convention of Lycoming county, is a Lutheran minister, but obliged to abandon the calling on account of his health. He is a gentleman of talent and eloquence.

## ARTISTIC FLOWER STANDS!

Persons desiring to purchase fancy flower stands made of laurel of rustic design, can get them from me at the Patrons' picnic, as I will have a large supply on hand. All styles and shapes. For particulars apply to

WM. JOHNSON,
Manufacturer, Centre Hall.

## SPRING MILLS.

Harry Long went to Washington Furnace, Clinton county, where he will teach school.

Miss Lillie Krise left for Lock Haven last Saturday to attend the Normal school.

Wm. Allison is having the grist mill roofed which he purchased from Mrs. Barcroft. He expects to put rollers in the mill as soon as possible.

Michael Miller moved to Millheim last week.

Charles Long purchased the house and lot opposite J. A. Grenoble's tin shop for $400.

Irvin Underwood made a short visit to Unionville last week.

Will Zeigler attended the teachers' special examination at Bellefonte last week.

The Knights of the Golden Eagle purchased a beautiful flag while in Watsontown.

Miss Minnie Zeigler has returned from Freeburg, where she had been attending musical college.

Almost everybody talks of attending the P. of H. picnic, at Centre Hall next week.

J. B. Felty, who attended Prof. Hosterman's select school, returned home last Saturday.

## DEATH OF EMANUEL SMITH.

On Monday evening at about six o'clock, Emanuel Smith, after an illness of over a year which confined him to his bed, died, aged 70 years, 9 months and 2 days. Mr. Smith was born near Centreville, Snyder county; were two brothers, Isaac and John, and two sisters, both single, Elizabeth and Sarah, and are living near the old homestead.

When a young man he came to this valley and soon after married Catherine Schilling, who still survives him. Their family consisted of twelve children, nine still living and are Geo., in Kansas; Isaac, near Farmers Mills; Sarah, wife of Howard Homan, Centre Hall; William, Williamsport; Andrew, Salona; Howard, Farmers Mills; Lydia, at home; James and Benjamin, at Williamsport.

Mr. Smith lived a number of years in Union county, and then returned and occupied the farm where his son Isaac now lives. On account of failing health, he abandoned farm life and moved to Centre Hall, then back to his son Isaac's home, where he spent the last year of his life.

Mr. Smith early became a member of the Lutheran church and has remained true to the faith he professed when a young man. He was an industrious farmer and a respected citizen of the community.

Interment Thursday morning at Union church. Services at the house.

## DELIGHTFUL EXCURSION TO NIAGARA FALLS AND WATKINS.

On Thursday, September 13th, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will run a special personally-conducted excursion to Niagara Falls. The excursion tickets, good for ten days and good to stop off at Watkins in either direction, will be sold from principal stations between Lancaster and Altoona and Williamsport and Washington at greatly reduced rates, based on a rate of $9.40 from Lancaster and $10.00 from Washington and Baltimore. The party will be conducted by the Tourist Agent. It is rare that one gets so good an opportunity to visit the Falls and Watkins Glen with ample time for side trips to the interesting region thereabout, under such favorable conditions. The special train will leave Washington at 7.10 A. M., Baltimore 8.15, York 10.15, and Harrisburg 11.15 A. M. Excursionists from other stations should take regular train of that date and connect with the special at the nearest junction point. For detailed information as to trains and rates consult ticket agents.

## PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY EXCURSIONS.

For the benefit of persons desiring to visit the Fifteenth Annual Picnic of the Patrons of Husbandry, to be held in Fort Woods, Centre Hall, Pa., Sept. 18th, 19th and 20th, 1888, the Pennsylvania Company will run Special Train, leave Lewisburg at 9:28 a. m.; Mifflinburg at 9:52 a. m., stopping at intermediate stations, returning leave Centre Hall at 9 p m. Excursion tickets will be sold for Centre Hall and return on September 18th, 19th and 20th; good to return Sep. 21 inclusive at single fare for round trip.

They also will run special trains, leaving Bellefonte for Centre Hall at 10:30 a. m. and 5:30 p. m; returning leave Centre Hall for Bellefonte at 1 p. m. and at 9:30 p. m.; stopping at intermediate stations. Excursion tickets to Centre Hall and return will be sold.

## SUDDEN DEATH OF MRS. KRISE.

Mrs. Sam. Krise, widow, living with Sam. Shutt's, this place, died suddenly on Saturday morning, Sept. 8. She had been complaining for several weeks, but was in better health the last few days. The morning of her death, Mrs. Shutt went out leaving the old lady sitting by the stove roasting fruit, when she returned a minute later, Mrs. Krise was found lying in the wood box lifeless, from a paralytic stroke. The decased was born in New Jersey; her maiden name was Mariah Napp; was married to a Mr. Stephenson, in Lebanon co., and to them seven daughters were born. After the death of her husband she came to Centre co. and married Sam. Krise, who died eleven years ago. Interment at this place Tuesday morning; aged about 80 years.

## OPENING OF PICNIC.

Grand opening of the Picnic grounds Saturday afternoon and evening, Sept. 15, under direction of the lady members of Progress Grange, P. of H. Supper from 5 to 7, p. m. Spring chicken, waffles and honey, and other things to correspond. Ice cream, cake, and other refreshments on the ground. Proceeds for the benefit of Hall building fund. All are invited to attend.

## CHANCE FOR CHOICE PEACHES.

Choice peaches, Maryland and Del., to be had in crates at Centre Hall station, Thursday afternoon and Friday. Cheap for cash. Can be engaged beforehand by leaving order with Aaron Harter.

## HUBER CONVICTED.

Philip A. Huber, the express agent was convicted last Thursday and sentenced to three years at hard labor in the county jail. He was charged with stealing $29,000 from the Adams express company at Sunbury in Aug. 1886.

## JOHNSON'S NEW TRIAL.

The incidents of the Culvey murder have been revived by the trial of Johnson in progress now at Lock Haven. At the former trial Johnson was found guilty of murder, but was finally granted a new trial. Luther Shaffer was tried shortly before, was found guilty and was hanged last April. The evidence in Johnson's case never was as positive as in Shaffer's, and had much to do in gaining a new trial. It is the general opinion that Johnson will be acquitted.

A jury was secured without any difficulty on the first day. The trial will be on about the same line as the former one, and thus far nothing new has been submitted to the court except what has been in print and reprinted until every one is tired of the narrative. The trial it is expected will last until the end of the week.

## JAMES KLINE SUICIDES.

News reaches us that James Kline, who had been arrested at one time on suspicion for complicity in the Culvey murder and summoned as a witness in the Johnson trial committed suicide one day last week by hanging. If this is correct, it may give rise to new developments in regard to the Culvey tragedy, of which very little is known.

## VETERANS' PICNIC POSTPONED.

The annual gathering of the Veteran Association of this county, which was to be held on last Saturday at Milesburg, was postponed one week to Sat. Sept. 15, on account of rain. The picnic will be held at the same place; A. G. Curtin and D. H. Hastings will be among the speakers.

## ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

Dr. P. T. Musser has been appointed assignee for Jacob Snook, of Millheim, and will offer the valuable real property of Mr. Snook at public sale in a few weeks.

## ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

— Miss Nellie Davis, of Chicago, is visiting her friend, Miss Laura Strohm, of Centre Hill.

—The Lewisburg fair takes place the last week of this month, opening on Tuesday, 25th.

—Prof. Will Meyer and family have closed their visit to Aaronsburg and returned to Shamokin.

—The Beck Family will give entertainments in Foundry Hall Tuesday and Wednesday of next week.

—The new lockup is being erected this week and will be ready to hold all the unruly characters during the picnic.

—A small quantity of Venetian red mixed in milk is considered a sure cure for chicken cholera and for hogs. It costs five cents a pound and is a cheap and sure remedy.

— Prof. W. A. Brown, of Spring Mills, has our band in charge this week, trimming them up for the picnic for which they have been engaged to furnish the music.

—A large lot of Maryland and Delaware peaches carefully selected were received this week by Aaron Harter. Will be sold at a close figure for cash only.

—On Saturday, 15, at 1 p. m., a large lot carriage goods, trimmings, wheels, gearing, wagon and buggy boxes, hearse body and other articles will of offered at public sale at Levi Murray's residence, Centre Hall.

—Bro. Bumiller will step from the editorial tripod of the Millheim Journal and become a telegraph operator. He was a good journalist and is to be succeeded by B. O. Deininger, who will no doubt keep up the vim of the paper.

—Some forty crates of fine peaches were received at this station last week, and were disposed of in a short time, as they were the very finest and much cheaper than sold heretofore. Another lot coming this week; leave your order with Aaron Harter. Will be sold for cash only.

—Mr. and Mrs. Jonas Dinges, of Philipsburg, spent several days with friends at this place. Mr. Dinges is an employee as engineer on the P. R. R., and held the throttle many years.

—Buggy and spring wagon bodies, a fine hearse body and gearing, and carriage goods will be offered at public sale at Levi Murray's residence on next Saturday, Sept. 15, at 1 p. m.

—The immense straw stacks in front of the barns in our valley, give indication of a season of plenty and better times with our agriculturists. Wheat promises to advance in price this year.

—The Beck Family, a musical novelty co. will be at Centre Hall on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, 18 and 19, and give entertainments in Foundry Hall. This family has several musical prodigies and their entertainment is an excellent one. Admission 15 and 25 cents.

—E. M. Huyett and D. J. Meyer purchased a valuable tract of 109 acres of timberland at the lower end of Brush Valley, from the Stover's, for $6,500. They have had several good offers for same since but will likely cut the timber themselves.

—J. A. Reesman received a big invoice of stoves on Monday and Tuesday of this week. He will have a larger stock than ever this season and has opened up with as fine an assortment as could be found in the market. Prices are always the most reasonable.

—Clayt Poorman, tobacco agent for Diebert Bros., was in town on Tuesday. He will spend next week in company with a number of young men of Milesburg tenting on the picnic grounds at near this place. They will be out for a good time and will make "Rome howl" while here.

—John Hosterman, a son of Frank Hosterman, living below Spring Mills, met with a serious accident while threshing grain one day this week. An assistant who was pitching sheaves in some manner slipped and thrust a prong of the fork into John's breast. The steel prong penetrated the ribs and entered the left lung, inflicting a very painful and dangerous wound. The young man was in a precarious condition for some time, on account of the hemorrhages which followed. At this writing he is slowly improving.

## MARRIED.

On the 30th ult., at the Lutheran parsonage, Aaronsburg, by Rev. M. L. Deitzler, Charles J. Stover, of Woodward, and Emma Musser, of Aaronsburg.

on the 11th, by Rev. W. H. Gzoh, Mr. E. T. Roan, of Munson Station, Clearfield co., and Miss Martha E. Herkheimer, of College twp.


# -:- JULY OFFERING -:-

We are now reducing our immense stock of summer goods, to prepare for our Fall purchases, and having that purpose in view, we have made

## O-SWEEPING REDUCTIONS-O

IN ALL LINES OF GOODS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 65 Summer Suits, all wool, were $10,, we cut down to ½, 5.00 | | | | | |
| 58 Seersucker Coats and Vests for | | | 1.50 | and | 1.00 |
| Cassimere Pants, | - | were | 4.75 | now | 3.50 |
| " " | - | " | 2.75 | " | 1.75 |
| " " | - | " | 3.50 | " | 2.50 |
| Ladies Walking Shoes, | - | " | 90 | " | 60 |
| " " " | - | " | 1.50 | " | 1.00 |
| " " " | - | " | 2.00 | " | 1.50 |
| Ladies Shoes, | - | " | 2.50 | " | 2.00 |
| " " | - | " | 2.00 | " | 1.50 |
| " " | - | " | 1.50 | " | 1.25 |
| " " | - | " | 1.35 | " | 1.00 |
| Yard Wide Embroideries, | | " | 2.00 | " | 1.25 |
| " " " | | " | 1.50 | " | 1.00 |
| " " " | | " | 1.00 | " | 75 |
| Black Silk Mitts, | - | " | 50 | " | 25 |
| Cold Silk Gloves, | - | " | 60 | " | 40 |
| French Satines, | - | " | 40 | " | 35 |
| " " | - | " | 35 | " | 25 |
| " " | - | " | 25 | " | 20 |
| " " | - | " | 20 | " | 15 |
| " " | - | " | 15 | " | 12½ |
| Victoria and India Linen, | | " | 25 | " | 20 |
| " " " | | " | 20 | " | 15 |
| " " " | | " | 15 | " | 10 |

The above goods mention only a small portion of the immense stock of goods we have.

You will save money by coming here to buy, and a much more varied and complete stock to buy from than any other store in the county.

LYON & CO., BELLEFONTE

# H. A. McKEE & BRO.,

BELLEFONTE, - - PENNA.

## HARDWARE! HARDWARE!

NOTICE, to the General Public!

We having purchased the entire stock and good will of

## H. K. HICKS & BRO.,

are now ready and hope to receive your patronage. Our intentions are to do business fairly and treat everybody alike, and do not intend to be undersold. We carry the

## LARGEST STOCK.

and have added largely to the present stock.

Call and see us and we will treat you well,

# H. A. McKEE & BRO.,

BELLEFONTE, - - PENNA.